

Wilson U M 20 Jan 03

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No. 16 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

OUR BUSINESS...

grows faster every year. It ought to grow—we sell goods that bring old friends back year after year; everything must come up to our standard before it goes on sale. Result:—Better goods for the same money than most stores sell.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

DON'T FORGET

that this is your store. things don't suit, compl —we'll always do our best to please you.

Hosiery Department News!

We have two brands—one in Ribbed Cotton and the other a Ribbed Cashmere, that we wish to draw particular attention to.

"BEATS ALL" is a fast black, ribbed, Cotton Hose that we have now in all sizes, from four inches to ten inches. 10c pair.

We cannot guarantee to supply the "Beats All" in all sizes throughout the season, so take our advice and buy them when you can.

PING PONG is an English Hose that we import direct. For the trade that appreciates a real first-class, ribbed, Cashmere stocking we have no hesitation in recommending the Ping Pong. Their elasticity commends them to the mothers who have to put them on small children and the double knees save lots of darning for the rough and tumblers. From 35c to 60c pair.

Ready-to-Wear Skirts for Short, Stout Women.

We have just placed in stock a range of black Skirts, made from a cloth that is Pirle finish (therefore unsportable and unshrinkable), trimmed with flaring flounce of tucking and braiding, \$4.50 each. The waist measures are large and the lengths are short.

Women's Rain Coats.

We mention three leading lines now in stock in wantable sizes.

Our \$5.00—Is an English Rain Coat, coat sleeves, corded yoke in back. Fawns, black and navy.

Our \$6.50—Made from all-wool Cashmere, rubber lined, velvet collar, yoke, straight back,

New Carpets!

Our Carpet business is booming and during the week several new pieces arrived from Europe to fill up the gaps in our stock. If you are interested our salespeople will be pleased to show you.

BED- ROOM CURTAINS

Is a branch of the Curtain business often overlooked. This season we have made a point to show you many kinds of ruffled, spotted and lace trimmed nets and scrims. Lots of variety from 15c to 50c yard.

Silks!

Here are a few popular lines from our Silk counter:

Black Peau de Soies.

This is one of the best wearing and most fashionable weaves for dresses. Three leading numbers at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75 yd.

Liberty Silk.

MEN'S SOX AND - - UNDERWEAR

Socks 7c pair, or four for 25c, for good s Cotton, up to 50c for extra fine Cashmere Hose. Every staple sort and more novelties you ever thought were made.

OUR SPECIAL 25c CASHMERE HOSE Is specially interesting. It best one at the price ever shown Napanee. Our customers say We import them direct with Ladies' Hose, and buying hundreds of dozens we are able to secure our customers the best value in the market.

OUR 25c NATURAL WOOL. To those who wish a soft Wool Hose, but black, we recommend pure wool Hose in light, medium and dark shades.

UNDERWEAR. 15c for sleeveless Cotton Undershirts up to \$1.50 per garment for Spring weight Underwear. Other Spring weights at 25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00 a garment.

Men's Spring

lengths are short.

Women's Rain Coats.

We mention three leading lines now in stock in wantable sizes.

Our \$5.00—Is an English Rain Coat, coat sleeves, corded yoke in back. Fawns, black and navy.

Our \$6.50—Made from all-wool Cashmere, rubber lined, velvet collar, yoke, straight back, cuffed sleeve. Fawns and black.

Our \$15.00—Made of rain proof cloth, correct style for travelling rain or shine. Newest shape. Color Oxford Greys.

Mid Blue, French Blue, Navy Blue Prints.

If you are looking for the kind that will stand the tub at least once a week all summer, visit our Tub Goods Department and ask for our best English Prints at 12½c yard.

Silks!

Here are a few popular lines from our Silk counter:

Black Peau de Soies.

This is one of the best wearing and most fashionable weaves for dresses. Three leading numbers at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75 yd.

Liberty Silk.

For Dresses and Separate Waists. Being a soft weave and all silk, is very suitable for the soft clinging styles of making. Colors, White, Cream, Old Rose, Light Blue, Turquoise, Pink, Castor, Greys. 21 inch, 50c yard.

Stripe Liberty Silk.

This is a novelty that we have in two shades only. One is Light Green; the other Electric Blue with Cream open work lace stripe. It's a beauty. 22 inch, 75c yd.

Taffetas

Are more popular than ever. Our range of colors and black is complete. The popular price is 75c yd.

shirts up to \$1.50 per garment for Spring weight Underwear.
Other Spring weights at 25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00 a garment.

Men's Spring Hats

Our Hat business grows faster each year half enough room now. It ought to grow—that we sell brings back its owner next season some of his friends.

Plenty of the flat brim Fedoras and other styles to suit every man. Never mind fashion, get the hat that looks best on you.

Derbys at \$1.00, \$2.00 and up to the V field Special at \$2.25.

Soft Hats at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.

\$2.25 Wakefield Hard and Soft Hats are most men are buying.

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES IN China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.

NOTICE.

An application has been presented to me for the transfer of the Hotel License now held by Daniel Snider, of the Village of Bath, to George Graves, of the City of Kingston.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the District of Lennox will be held on the 11th Day of April next, at the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq., of the Town of Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the consideration of the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector,
Napanee, March 28, 1902. 15b

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Paisley House, the third Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Collins, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 123, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors and others having any claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Sarah Collins, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of March, 1902 are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 5th day of May, 1902, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby further given that after the said 5th day of May, 1902, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for any assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,

Solicitors for the Executors,
Mitchell N. Empey and Edward Ming,

Dated at Napanee this 3rd April, 1902. 16d

TENDERS WANTED.

Town of Napanee.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Corporation Supplies," will be received up to

21st DAY OF APRIL, 1902,

inclusive, for supplying such quantities of the materials specified below as may be required, and for executing the following works required by the Corporation for the current year, viz.:

SIDEWALKS.

Planks—1½ and 2 inches by 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 ft lengths, sound pine.

Stringers—3in x 5in x 12ft and upwards, sound cedar.

Nails—Wire nails 4, 5 and 7 inch lengths, quantities as required.

Flat Stones—For stringers, price per yard.

Man, Horse and Wagon—To build and repair walks, rate per day.

CROSSINGS.

Sound Pine or Tamarack—3 in thick, not less than 6 in wide 12 to 18 ft lengths.

PERMANENT PAVEMENT.

Portland Cement—Good standard brands.

Sand—Sharp, clean sand.

Vitrified Brick—For facing of edges of cement crossings.

STREETS.

Broken Stone—Per ton at the quarry.

Rubble—Price per yard delivered to any part of the town.

Gravel—Good coarse gravel, free from dirt.

Street Watering—Man and team at a price per day.

SEWERS.

Glazed pipe, Tees, Wyes, Elbows, etc., 6" and upwards.

FIRE ALARM.

Sulphate of Copper—About—bbbls.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

Coal—About—tons of furnace coal.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. HERRING,

Town Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Napanee, 18th March, 1902. 15

A POPULAR HEALTH RESORT.

The Grand Trunk Railway Station have included in the large list of summer and winter resorts that they are bringing before the public the Sanitarium at St. Catharines, Ont., a retreat for rest and recuperation. A mineral spring, which the water flows and which is used for bathing and massage, poses at this establishment, discovered years ago, and has the means of attracting hundreds of the best class of people from the town to enjoy the benefits derived from bathing in it.

Considerably denser than water, the effects are very marked and when heated and skillfully applied cures rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, liver trouble, skin diseases and cases of nervous prostration. Many of the cures are simply wonderful. The waters of this spring are referred to in Encyclopaedia Britannica, Appleton's American Encyclopaedia, Hare's System of Pediatrics, etc.

It is only during the last few years that a commodious Sanitarium has been established at this point, offering rest-cure and family hotel. Copies of a neat little booklet, further particulars may be had by applying to M. C. Dickson, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Canada.

The Antiquity of Wheat.

The Chinese cultivated wheat years before the beginning of the Christian era, always considering it a gift direct from heaven. Scientists are of the opinion that it was widely known and cultivated prehistoric man. At the present time it is the principal bread corn of leading European nations and is supplanting the use of maize, or Indian corn, in the American states. Egyptians attributed its origin to the Greeks to Ceres.

The Dinner Ordeal.

When a man invites a friend to street to go home with him to the nearer they get to the house the more absentminded and timid comes until his attitude when meets his wife is a positive apolo-

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,

SEEDSMAN,

101½ Napanee.

Mr. John Carson and party, of Kingston, drove from that city to Deseronto on Wednesday, April 2nd, to look over the proposed line of the Ontario Electric railway.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance : \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 4th, 1902.

DON'T FORGET

that this is your store. If things don't suit, complain—we'll always do our best to please you.

'S SOX

WEAR

or four for 25c, for good strong for extra fine Cashmere Half the sort and more novelties than were made.

specially interesting. It is the one at the price ever shown in panee. Our customers say so. import them direct with our dies' Hose, and buying hundreds dozens we are able to secure for best value in the market.

To those who wish a nice L. soft Wool Hose, but not a black, we recommend our light, medium and dark shades.

15c for sleeveless Cotton Under-shirts up to \$1.50 per garment Underwear. weights at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

n's pring

PERSONALS.

Mr. John Drury and family, of Adolphustown, left on Monday for the west.
Mr. Russell Shaneman, of Prescott, spent Sunday the guest of Miss Edith Dafoe.

Mr. H. C. Gibson and wife left on Monday afternoon for Calgary.

Mr. E. H. Baines, of Toronto, spent Sunday and Monday in town.

Mr. Ernest Hall, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Miss Maron Ackerille, of Belleville, spent Easter, the guest of Miss Florence Ming.

Miss Irene Dunlop, of Kingston, spent a few days in town this week.

Miss Evelyn Rixen, of Deseronto, is the guest of Miss Dollie Galt.

Miss Edna French spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William French, Roblin.

Mr. Stanbury, of Cobourg, formerly of the Dominion Bank here, spent Easter in town.

Mr. McIntosh, formerly teller in the Dominion Bank, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Myrtle Clement, of Collins Bay, spent a few days last week with Miss Carrie Wilson. She left on Friday for a month's visit with relatives in Belleville.

Miss Florence Devitt, of Berlin, spent Easter the guest of her sister, Miss Devitt, of Hardy Co.

The Misses Thistlewaite spent Easter with their brother at Centreville.

Mr. Frank McCoy, of Montreal, spent Easter holidays in town.

Messrs. Gibson Pringle and Delbert Wiskin, of Peterborough, spent Easter in town.

Mr. Frank McConnell and sister, Mrs. Edgar, of Roblin, were in town on Monday.

Mr. Walter Boyes spent Good Friday in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Lockwood spent Easter Sunday and Monday in Belleville, guests of Jas. H. Chisholm.

Mr. and Mrs. Maines, Centre St., went to Tweed, on Saturday, to spend Easter.

Miss Ada Smith, of Albert College, spent Easter with her parents, South Napanee.

Lieut. Roblin, Adolphustown, who has been taking a military course in Toronto, arrived home on Saturday to spend the holidays.

Alex. Deroche, of Kingston Military College, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Deroche.

Miss Florence Galt, teacher in Plinton village school, was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. Burrows, Public School Inspector, is spending this week the guest of his son, in Toronto.

Mr. Ed. Grange, of the "Star" staff, Toronto, spent Easter holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grange, John St.

Miss Gertie Pringle, of Belleville, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Edith Dafoe, Bridge St.

Master Harry Jarvis, of Port Hope School for boys, is home on his holidays.

Mr. G. L. Mair returned from Berlin last week, where he has spent the past four months the guest of his daughter, Mrs. D. A. MacMillan.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Western Beef —AT— J. F. Smith's.

THE REFERENDUM IN MANITOBA

It is expected that there will be a majority of 5,000 against the Prohibition Act, when the whole vote is counted.

OLD FAMILIES OF VENICE.

Their Fortunes Are Dissipated and Their Palaces Sold.

Very few of the fine old palaces of Venice belong to the descendants of the families who built and originally occupied them. Very little of the enormous wealth for which Venice was celebrated in the fifteenth century remains. The most of it has been dissipated by the descendants of the men who made it, the same as in England, France and other countries. The rich men of Venice today are an entirely new class of people, whose names do not appear in the Golden Book, which contained a list of the patrician families in Venice who were invited to festivities at the palace. This book was instituted in 1315 and thenceforth until the Austrian occupation was the index and standard of nobility by which all claims to precedence were decided.

Occasionally the grand council, by a vote, rewarded the gallantry or public services of some citizen of humble birth by directing that his name be inscribed upon its pages. None but those whose names were in the Golden Book could use the golden stairs when they entered a doge's palace, and when this right was conferred it was equivalent to an order of nobility in another country. There is one notable exception to the decay of the ancient families, and he is Count Grimani, who traces his

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50ct

OFFICE RULES,

That Will Be of Interest to the Business Men in This Locality.

1. Gentlemen upon entering will leave door wide open, or apologize.
2. Those having no business should remain as long as possible, take a chair and lean against the wall. It will preserve the wall and may prevent it falling upon us.
3. Gentlemen are requested to smoke, especially during office hours, tobacco and cigars will be supplied.
4. Spit on the floor, as spittoons are only for ornament.
5. Talk loudly or whistle, especially if we are engaged. If this has not the desired effect, sing.
6. If we are in business conversation with anyone, you are requested not to wait until we are through, but join in, as we are particularly fond of speaking to a half

shirts up to \$1.50 per garment
Underwear.
weights at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c
nt.

n's pring Hats!

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now. It ought to grow—every
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at that looks best on you.
\$1.00, \$2.00 and up to the Wake-
25.
50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50,
\$2.50.
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ing.

POPULAR HEALTH RESORT.

Grand Trunk Railway System
included in the large list of
er and winter resorts which
are bringing before the public,
Sanitarium at St. Catharines,
a retreat for rest and re-
tation. A mineral spring from
the water flows and which is
for bathing and massage pur-
at this establishment, was
erred years ago, and has been
eans of attracting hundreds of
st class of people from the south
joy the benefits derived from
ng in it.
considerably denser than sea
, the effects are very marked,
when heated and skillfully ap-
cures rheumatism, gout, scrofula,
algia, liver trouble, skin diseases
cases of nervous prostration.
of the cures are simply wonder-
The waters of this spring are
ed to in Encyclopaedia Brit-
ica, Appleton's American Ency-
clopedia, Hare's System of Thera-
pies, etc.
is only during the last few years
a commodious Sanitarium has
established at this point, combin-
ist-cure and family hotel.
opies of a neat little booklet giving
er particulars may be had by
ing to M. C. Dickson, District
nger Agent, Toronto, Canada.

The Antiquity of Wheat.
Chinese cultivated wheat 2,700
before the beginning of the Chris-
era, always considering it as a
direct from heaven. Scientific ag-
ricultists are of the opinion that it
widely known and cultivated by
storie man. At the present time
the principal bread corn of the
ng European nations and is fast
lanting the use of maize, or Indian
in the American states. The
tians attributed its origin to Isis
the Greeks to Ceres.

The Dinner Ordeal.
When a man invites a friend on the
t to go home with him to dinner,
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s until his attitude when they
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School for boys, is home on his holidays.

Mr. G. L. Mair returned from Berlin
last week, where he has spent the past
four months the guest of his daughter,
Mrs. D. A. MacMillan.

Miss Edith Hardy, accompanied by
Miss Nelda Heintzman, of the Ladies'
College, Toronto, is spending the Easter
holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
J. C. Hardy

Mrs. Henry Douglas, East St., is the
guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dewdney,
Toronto.

Mrs. Luman Sherwood spent a few days
last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. B.
Sherwood. She left on Thursday for
Heathfield, her parental home, to spend a
few days before leaving for Niagara Falls,
where Mr. Sherwood has secured a position
and where they will take up house-keeping
at once.

Miss Minnie McDonald, of Deseronto,
spent a few days this week the guest of her
friend, Miss Maggie McGoun, Centre St.

Miss Hattie Dracup returned from
Belleville, Sunday, after spending nine
days with her aunt, Miss Aul.

Mrs. J. B. Robinson and her little
nephew, Joe Aoton, of Gananoque, were
the guests of Mrs. H. W. Kelly, during the
Easter holidays.

Mr. Charlie Frizzell spent Easter Sun-
day and Monday in Toronto.

Mr. C. J. Papineau spent Easter Sunday
the guest of Mr. John Quinn, Tweed.

Miss Flossie Dunlop, of Strathcona,
spent Thursday in town.

Mr. Hiram Keech, one of the county
councillors for the Highlands Division,
was in town on Thursday.

Mr. J. A. Shibley, of Napanee, is located
five miles from Phoenix, Arizona, and at last
report is improving. The climate agrees
with him.

W. S. Herrington and J. H. Madden
attended court in Deseronto, this week.

Mrs. Demming and Mrs. Martha Finkle,
were visiting friends in Newburgh, on
Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Johnston, of Napanee, left
for Toronto, on Wednesday, to visit friends.

Misses Maria, Alice and Mollie Fairfield,
of Collins Bay, were visiting friends in
Napanee, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Clark, daughter of Mr.
Joseph Clark, Kingston, spent Sunday with
friends in town.

Dr. A. F. Warner and wife, of Toronto,
took in the Washington excursion last
Wednesday, and will return via Phil-
adelphia, Atlantic City and New York.

BIRTHS.

HUSBAND—At North Fredericksburgh, on
Wednesday, April 2, 1902, the wife of
Mr. Marcus Husband, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—WARD—At the residence of the
bride's father, East St., on March 31, 1902,
by the Rev. J. P. Wilson, B.A., of George
St. Church, Peterboro, Mr. James Dhu
Andrew, of New York City, to Miss Laura
Germaine, daughter of G. C. T. Ward,
M.D., of Napanee.

DEATHS.

FRIZZELL—At 9 Delaware avenue, Tor-
onto, on March 29, 1902, Bertie, son of
Albert and Adeline Frizzell.

ALLISON—At South Fredericksburgh, on
Monday, March 31, 1902, John R. Allison,
aged 40 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

1315 and thenceforth until the Aus-
trian occupation was the index and
standard of nobility by which all claims
to precedence were decided.

Occasionally the grand council, by a
vote, rewarded the gallantry or public
services of some citizen of humble
birth by directing that his name be in-
scribed upon its pages. None but those
whose names were in the Golden Book
could use the golden stairs when they
entered a doge's palace, and when this
right was conferred it was equivalent
to an order of nobility in another coun-
try. There is one notable exception to
the decay of the ancient families, and
he is Count Grimani, who traces his
lineage back to one of the most fa-
mous of the doges, whose portrait,
painted by Titian, hangs in the council
chamber of the doge's palace. The
Grimani palace is on the Grand canal,
near the Rialto bridge, and is cele-
brated for its finely sculptured cap-
itals.

Many of the rich men in Venice to-
day are Jews. They practically control
the banking business and manufactur-
ing. They own the fine houses of his-
torical interest and the best paying es-
tates on the mainland in the neigh-
borhood. The present wealth of Venice
is invested not so much in real estate
as in banking, manufacturing, flour
mills, elevators, gas companies, cotton
mills, the manufacture of glass and in
steamships upon the Adriatic.

MARRIAGE IN ARABIA.

The Wedding Procession an Elabo-
rate and Noisy Affair.

A marriage procession among the
Arabs, is a very elaborate affair. The
camel which bears the bride is deco-
rated with bright henna dye on his
neck and shoulders, while there are
verses from the Koran inscribed on the
hangings. His uncouth legs are often
swathed with bright cloths, his head
bedecked with plumes and small mir-
rors, while his back is resplendent
with bright colored bits of tinsel,
which glisten against a patchwork of
many hued cloths. A hood or cage
conceals the bride, and no doubt adds
to the discomfort of the cramped ride
on the beast. There are attendants,
and last of all the musicians, chiefly
drummers, who attract the crowds by
their incessant pounding on small but
high keyed instruments.

If the journey to the groom's home
is a short one, it is lengthened by stops
at frequent intervals, and all the while
the lover must not show any eagerness
to welcome her, no matter what his
feelings may be. The Arab may be af-
fectionate, but he cannot with dignity
betray emotion. Among the lower
classes buffoons accompany the pro-
cession with performing bears or other
wild animals, and when the bride is
wealthy largess is distributed along
the route in the form of clothes or coin.
When the groom's tent or fixed home
has been reached, the bride is expected
to show great reluctance about enter-
ing it, and in some cases she has to be
lifted by the husband over the blood
of a sheep he has just slain.

Cause For Grievance.

"When you refused me, you promised
always to be my friend, and now you
are as cold as an iceberg."
"But I didn't think you were going
to stop proposing."—Life.

His Cigar Lighter.

Wigg—I saw Skinnun light a cigar
with a twenty dollar bill.
Wagg—I'll bet it wasn't receipted.—
Philadelphia Record.

1. Gentlemen upon entering will leave
door wide open, or apologize.
2. Those having no business should
remain as long as possible, take a chair
and lean against the wall. It will preserve
the wall and may prevent it falling upon
us.
3. Gentlemen are requested to smoke,
especially during office hours, tobacco and
cigars will be supplied.
4. Spit on the floor, as spittoons are only
for ornament.
5. Talk loudly or whistle, especially if
we are engaged. If this has not the desired
effect, sing.
6. If we are in business conversation
with anyone, you are requested not to wait
until we are through, but join in, as we are
particularly fond of speaking to a half
dozen or more at a time.
7. Profane language is expected at all
times, especially if ladies are present.
8. Put your feet on the tables, or lean
against the desks. It will be of great
assistance to those who are writing.
9. Persons having no business with this
office will call often or excuse themselves.
10. Should you need the loan of any
money, do not fail to ask for it, as we do
not require it for business purposes, but
merely for the sake of lending.
11. Our hours for listening to Solicitors
for Benevolent purposes are from 11 a.m.
to 1 p.m.; Book Agents from 1 to 3 p.m.;
Beggars, Pedlars and Insurance Agents all
day. We attend to our own business at
night.
12. The Lord helps those that help them-
selves, but the Lord help those found help-
ing themselves here.

"My Kidneys are all Wrong! How shall
I insure best results in the shortest time?
It stands to reason that a liquid specific of
the unquestionable merit of South Ameri-
can Kidney Cure will go more directly and
quickly to the seat of the trouble than the
"pill form" treatment, and when it strikes
the spot there's healing in an instant.
Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—78

What's the matter with organizing a
baseball club for the coming summer?
Other towns are organizing and Napanee
sports should fall in line.

Mr. S. P. Hinch has sold his residence
on Thomas St. to Archie Dunwoodie who
will remove there next week. Mr. Hinch
left for Manitoba the first of the week.

Letters From Manufacturers.

PIANO TUNING.

To Whom It May Concern,—
The bearer, W. A. Rockwell, is a com-
petent tuner, and we would recommend all
owners of Gerhard Heintzman pianos to
allow no tuner who does not carry our
recommend to tune their pianos. Mr.
Rockwell is a thorough and reliable man,
which cannot be said of many so-called
tuners who travel the country.
The Gerhard Heintzman Co.

To Whom It May Concern,—
This is to certify that W. A. Rockwell is
a competent piano tuner, and we would
recommend him to anyone requiring their
piano tuned. Any work entrusted to him
will be carefully attended to.
Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Rock-
well has tuned pianos for us and has given
entire satisfaction. He has been engaged
in the piano business for many years, is a
musician and understands the construction
of the piano. We can recommend him
with pleasure to anyone who require their
piano tuned, feeling confident his work
will give satisfaction.
Wormwith & Co.

The above are a few letters I have re-
ceived from time to time, and as I find
that certain persons have in the past gone
about with tuning kit, representing them-
selves as competent, when they have no
knowledge whatever of the business, (they
are called tramp tuners) I trust my many
customers will see to it that they know
whom they employ and that strangers
either in piano trade or as tuner have bon-
fide recommends.

10 W. A. ROCKWELL

Unpractical Nathan.

"Nathan, hurry up and harness that hoss; it's almost meetin' time," and Deacon Grimshaw turned from the kitchen door with a frown on his rugged face. It was a standing grievance between father and son, harnessing the horse on Sunday mornings to the carryall, and this morning the deacon was late dressing, and Nathan, being ready, was caught in the toils of the unwelcome task.

"I never saw such a lazy!"—but Kitty was waiting with her father's teetle and a smile. "Come father, we shall have to wait for you if you waste time in stalling," she said brightly, as she slipped the tie under his collar and deftly tied a four-in-hand.

Kitty was 16 and her father's idol. She was fond of outdoor work, and often lent a willing hand with the planter and reaper, while Nathan much preferred indoor tasks.

"You are some comfort to me, sissey," said the deacon, embracing her trim waist with his big hands, but Nathan—

"I'm going to be a credit to us after he has been to college," interrupted Kitty briskly. "Here he comes with the carriage."

A tall youth, slender and effeminate, came in at the door, and went to the sink with an aggrieved look as he rubbed soap on his hands, washed and rubbed with such pertinacity that his father exclaimed impatiently: "Come, now, don't stand there and wash all day. We'll be late at church again."

"I'm not going," answered Nathan, shortly.

"Here, father, your hat is brushed, and we are all ready," said Mrs. Grimshaw, bustling in, her bonnet on and ready for the drive. She had planned to be there when Nathan came in, for the lad was obstinate and the deacon's tongue and temper sharp and quick.

"They were half way up to the church before Mrs. Grimshaw ventured to remark, softly: 'He will never make a farmer. School is the only suitable place for him.'"

The deacon exploded: "Farmer! I should say not! Look at that hoss; I'm ashamed to drive into town with him."

"You send Nate to college, father, and I'll be chore boy for you," Kitty proposed eagerly.

"I'd rather have one willin' girl than half a dozen finicky, unwillin' boys," replied the deacon, looking back into Kitty's smiling face. "I ain't saying, though, that you and your ma are going to pester me into spending money on him. He don't deserve it."

The neighborhood was in sympathy with the deacon. It was an undoubted affliction to have a visionary, unpractical son, who touched each unpleasant task pertaining to the farm life delicately, and with aversion; still he knew every bug and beetle which flew or crawled in the fields, and was better acquainted with the insect life than with the work on the farm. There was jeering and laughter when he came into contact with rural wits. "If I had such a dunce as that in my family I'd dress him up in petticoats for a scarecrow," Farmer Gray was fond of saying. "I seen him milk a cow once, and, I swan, I was sorry for the cow."

"He knows a heap about bugs, though," remarked another. "Likes bughunting" better than he does his

eat or sleep when he learned that at last he was to have his heart's desire, and he went about in a maze of delight which so irritated his father that he would have revoked his decision had he been in the habit of going back on his word.

"You must be nice to your pa, and willing to help him when he is doing so much for you," urged Mrs. Grimshaw, anxiously, as she stitched away on his college outfit, which advice Nathan honestly tried to follow with but indifferent results. Nathan was unmistakably Nathan in spite of his grateful desire to help.

The house was strangely silent and lonely after he left, and even his father wore a lost, dazed look.

"I had no idea I'd miss him so," he said one day as he caught his wife crying behind her gingham apron by the pantry door. "It's been on my tongue's end to call him to do something for me a dozen times since he's been gone."

"The fact is that Nathan has been a great deal more help to you than you were willing to give him credit for, and I am glad you are beginning to sense it," replied the mother with reproachful spirit.

Four years of sacrifice followed Nathan's advent into college life. Having put his hand to the plow, Mr. Grimshaw had no intention of turning back, though it seemed to him that Nathan's demands for money were both exorbitant and useless at times, and especially in the last year of his course.

"Nate will be ashamed of his old daddy when he gets home," he remarked as he surveyed his best suit ruefully.

"Never you mind, father. I will ink the seams and pare off the fringe, and if Nate dares to be ashamed we will chuck him into it and give you his graduating suit," cried Kitty. "It will fit you nicely with a ruffle on the bottom of the trousers."

Nathan was coming home next week with a title attached to his name, and the girl was almost wild with delight.

"Professor of bugology," farmer Gray said scornfully. But the neighborhood had never admired Nathan, and still less now, sporting a mustache and a slender cane.

With all his faults Nathan had a heart, and he was shocked when he looked about the house and noticed the worn and faded condition of things, the braided mat which covered the patch in the parlor carpet, Kitty's hat in its third season of use, and his father's best suit, a pathetic contrast to his own.

His thin lips came together with determination as he saw further signals of sacrifice all over the farm, but said little.

It was not his habit to boast or promise prematurely.

"What on airth are they good for?" Nathan was showing a large and carefully classified collection of botanical specimens, at which his father looked dubiously. He pursed his lips also in a depreciatory way as Nathan exhibited his collection of specimens in natural history. "It's the most valuable collection in the state. Prof Saylor says that, and he is authority."

"It won't buy nothin', and I don't see no sense in sticking poor, harmless critters on pins that way," returned Mr. Grimshaw, with an inconvenient recollection that one of his best cows had gone to pay for the cases.

"I'm sure they look real pretty," exclaimed Kitty. "Nathan has been telling me all about them, and I would like to go to college myself."

"You would like to go, too, wouldn't you, mother?" retorted Mr. Grimshaw, with good-natured sarcasm. "I'd better get out of here before I get to hankering after an education myself."

The door opened with a faint

HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO HANG WALL PAPER.

In choosing wall paper there is less waste in a design of small figure.

Care should be taken in choosing paper for a bedroom not to get a pattern that would tire the eye of a sick person.

To make the paste, stir into three quarts boiling water one cup flour moistened with cold water; let cool before using.

Paper the ceiling first. Two persons will be needed for this, one to carry the paper and the other to match and brush down.

A stick made in the shape of a letter I, or a new broom, is good to carry the paper on.

Observe the same rules as when papering side walls, letting the paper come down on the wall a little way at each end so the border will cover it.

With a sharp pair of scissors trim the plain edge from the right side of the roll. Draw a straight line around the top of the room, an inch or two less than the width of the border from the ceiling.

Begin on the left side of the door and measure paper from the line to baseboard. Cut off this strip and match by figure, and cut as many widths as required of the same length.

When there is a waste, it is better to cut off with a sharp knife after the paper is hung.

Lay the strips with edges even, on a long board or table, and apply the paste with a whitewash brush, being careful to cover the edges well.

In handling long strips, it is better to turn the bottom of each back until hung in place, when it can be easily drawn down again.

Hang the top of each strip even with the line, being careful to match the figure nicely, and brush down with a whisk broom or new scrubbing brush having bristles of the same length. Always brush downward, as brushing upward causes it to wrinkle. Should it wrinkle, however, loosen the paper from the bottom and brush downward again.

Cut the border into yard lengths, and it can be put on easily.

In papering ceilings which have been whitewashed the only sure way to succeed is to scrape off the whitewash first. A garden hoe is good for this purpose.

To remove old paper, wet with hot water applied with a whitewash brush and scrape with an old knife. Better work can be done if the old paper is first taken off.

WITH SQUASH.

Baked Squash—Cut into neat pieces, scrape and wash well, and place shell downward in a baking pan. Rub over with soft butter, season with salt and pepper, and bake slowly until done. This may be scraped from the shell and mashed and is very delicious eaten with butter the same as baked potatoes.

Boiled Squash—Pare, scrape and cut in neat pieces for serving. Cook until tender, but not until it falls to pieces. Drain carefully, season each piece with salt and pepper, and cover with little bits of butter.

Squash Bread—Pour 1 cup hot milk on to 1 cup stewed and sifted squash, add 1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar and 1 teaspoon salt. Stir all together and when lukewarm add 1 yeast cake and 4 cups sifted flour. Cover and let rise over night. In the morning cut the light dough down with a knife and fill scalloped cake pans half full. When risen to

an hour and they will be ready iron.

Have your irons as hot as would for other starched goods, iron the sleeves and body of shirt first, then the bosom and collar, pressing and rubbing until they are thoroughly dry to give them the sired polish. Bend the wrist in shape, and when ready to away fold the shirt neatly with bosom uppermost. Collars and cuffs are ironed in the same way.

HEALTH HINTS.

I. D. A. asks for means to remove warts. Touching the warts with castor oil is quite efficient in many cases.

The physician who is careful to that the functions of the heart, digestive organs are properly formed will be rewarded by a large percentage of recoveries than the who fights disease regardless of the things.

Generally speaking, a low temperature and a rapid pulse make a combination. This indicates a weakness on the part of the heart.

It has been said to be dangerous to place a porous or other plaster over the spine. No one has said why. Plasters, as a rule, harmless, and no more danger when placed over the spine than where else.

An excellent tooth-powder is as follows:—Prepared chalk and verized orris root, of each ounce; oil of wintergreen, one drop rub together. If wintergreen is tasty, oil of sassafras or cinnamon may be used.

The term chronic erysipelas shown in most cases, he changed to chancro. Until recent years the average country doctor had very little knowledge of skin diseases. Now is often equal to his city cousin treating these diseases.

When the expectoration from pneumonia patient is quite free of the color of prune juice a depraved condition of the system indicated recovery rarely occurs in elderly people who have symptom. If a person who pneumonia is alive two weeks after the onset of the disease, recovery the rule.

WASHING KNITTED GOODS.

Soap should not be rubbed shawls or other knitted garments but a good lather should be made soap and warm—not hot—water, the articles pressed and squeezed this till they are clean. They should be well rinsed in several waters the same temperature as the s. When the water has been pressed as far as possible, let the shawl in a heap on a clean cloth to turn it about occasionally to expedite matters, but do not stretch by hanging it up. If these instructions be carefully carried out, shawls ought to be as soft and fresh as when new.

NEW LIFE STATISTICS.

Show That First-Born Child Live Longest.

"Not only life insurance experts but a great many other people have observed that longevity or reverse runs in families," said an insurance man. "Some persons have harder constitutions than others they are apt to transmit them to their children. A man whose parents were long lived has promise of a good old age himself. This, of course, is an old story, much less familiar principle affects the duration of life has been sent by Miss Mary Beeton, of Cambridge, and Prof. Karl Pearson London, in a new periodical called Biometrika.

"A comparison was made between the lengths of the lives of two

inary, unpractical son, who touched each unpleasant task pertaining to the farm life delicately, and with aversion, still he knew every bug and beetle which flew or crawled in the fields, and was better acquainted with the insect life than with the work on the farm. There was jeering and laughter when he came into contact with rural wits. "If I had such a dunce as that in my family I'd dress him up in petticoats for a scarecrow," Farmer Grimsaw was fond of saying. "I seen him milk a cow once, and, I s'wan, I was sorry for the cow."

"He knows a heap about bugs, though," remarked another. "Likes huggintin' better than he does his dinner. Hear about his pertater bugs? He gathered a pan full of the critters one day when his pa and ma was gone to a neighbor's visitin' and when they got back the kitchen was a sight to behold. Nate had put 'em in the stove with jest enough fire to warm 'em up lively, and gone off to fix up a batterfly net. Of course they crawled out of the stove and over the walls and ceilin'-you couldn't pint a finger where there wasn't a pertater bug crawlin'. It took Mis' Grimsaw considerable of a spell to get 'em swept down into a pail o' hot water, and she imagined she saw pertater bugs crawlin' for some time afterwards."

"Just like him. Set him shovelin' sunshine and he's perfectly happy. Nothin' practical about him, and I'd give a dozen like him for one wide awake, sensible girl like his sister Kitty."

So far as his neighbors were concerned, Nathan was irredeemably sent to Coventry, but his mother and Kitty had faith in him, and lost no opportunity of urging upon Mr. Grimsaw's attention the idea of a college education for him.

"There certainly is something in him, father, though we're not bright enough ourselves to see just what it is," said the mother anxiously, as the time approached for the opening of the school in the fall. "Nathan is lots wiser than the most boys in some ways. He came in yesterday with a great, green moth with the loveliest crescents on each wing; a moon moth, he called it, and you should have heard him go on and explain all about it, and the kind of grub it came from. It was real interestin'. I tried to have him show it to you, but he said you wouldn't care."

"Thought his old dad didn't know enough to care, I s'pose," Mr. Grimsaw replied, perversely ignoring the fact that he never had interested himself in his son's researches, except on one occasion when a fine crop of choice peas had been saved by Nathan's study of the insect pest which infested it. He had patiently picked every infected leaf, destroying them with better results than at the time of the potato bug affair, and his father had really given him credit for sense and perseverance.

"Well, father, you know you don't give Nathan much except scolding when he tries to talk about the things he likes," Mrs. Grimsaw said, reproachfully.

"Well, well, there is no other way as I see but to send him to school!" exclaimed Mr. Grimsaw in an injured tone. "When a man's wimmin folks get sot on anything, there ain't no peace for 'im nowhere; but, mind you, Roxanna, you and Kitty'll have to go without gimcracks while he is gone. It'll be a long, steady pull. I give you fair warning, for education costs like the dickens. No use of you thinkin' of carpets or bedroom sets for the next four years."

"All right, father," Mrs. Grimsaw responded, a glad smile on her ace; "we'll promise not to pester you for anything. Kitty and I, that we can possibly do without."

Nathan was almost too happy to

state. "I s'pose," Mr. Saylor says that, and he is authority."

"It won't buy nothin', and I don't see no sense in stickin' poor, harmless critters on pins that way," returned Mr. Grimsaw, with an inconvenient recollection that one of his best cows had gone to pay for the cases.

"I'm sure they look real pretty," exclaimed Kitty. "Nathan has been telling me all about them, and I would like to go to college myself."

"You would like to go, too, wouldn't you, mother?" retorted Mr. Grimsaw, with good-natured sarcasm. "I'd better get out of here before I get to hankering after an eddication myself."

His eyes opened wide a few weeks later, as Nathan came to him with a letter, offering him a position as teacher of natural science at a salary which seemed to his father simply amazing.

"Good land, boy, accept it quick, afore they have a chance to back down on it," he cried. "That will pay better than running bugs on pins I reckon."

"Running bugs on pins isn't such a bad business, either, father," replied Nathan, producing another letter after a moment's hesitation.

"I did not intend to tell you until they were gone, but I have had an offer for my collection."

"Great Jiminy!" exclaimed Mr. Grimsaw, as he read the letter, "college folks must be crazier than loons. I wouldn't give \$5 for the whole pack, let alone \$500. 'Because you do not understand their value," Nathan replied, with natural triumph. "You have made many sacrifices for me," he added, with modest gratitude, but, after all, father, I think it will pay."

It did pay. Deacon Grimsaw ceased to be an object of pity among his neighbors, and began to allude to "my son, Professor Grimsaw," with a pardonable pride. Little by little the home was modernized and refurnished, and the farm provided with every help which modern science could supply.

When in after years the old people gave up the active labor of life, it was Nathan upon whom they leaned for advice. Nathan who supplied them with luxuries and pleasures which they otherwise could not have enjoyed, and Kitty, now a happy matron in a home of her own, sometimes levels a naughty "I told you so" at her gray-haired father.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

True boldness never blusters. Most men may be known by the way they use money.

Fleeing from responsibility is hiding from reward.

Common sense is often but common sympathy with all.

Suffering fails when it does not teach us long-suffering.

To get accustomed to evil is to become assimilated to it.

Crystallized virtues are apt to be cutting rather than kind.

The frivolity of fashion is the soil in which corruption flourishes.

When a man wears his success with pride it is often made of paste.

When prosperity falls on the evil heart it but nourishes its weeds.

Time will not make the great man but he cannot be made without it.

You may know a man's principles by the things he has an interest in.

Not pain but right pleasures is the best cure for the love of wrong ones.

Put your stumbling block where it belongs and it will become a stepping stone.

When your kindness is only intended for coals of fire it will certainly burn your own fingers.

If a woman finds that her dress does not match her complexion, it is easy enough to change her complexion.

to be scraped from the shell and mashed and is very delicious eaten with butter the same as baked potatoes.

Boiled Squash—Pare, scrape and cut in neat pieces for serving. Cook until tender, but not until it falls to pieces. Drain carefully, season each piece with salt and pepper, and cover with little bits of butter.

Squash Bread—Pour 1 cup hot milk on to 1 cup stewed and sifted squash, add 1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, and 1 teaspoon salt. Stir all together and when lukewarm add 1 yeast cake and 4 cups sifted flour. Cover and let rise over night. In the morning cut the light dough down with a knife and fill scalloped cake pans half full. When risen to the tops of the pans it will be ready to bake.

Squash Pudding.—To, 1 pint stewed and sifted squash add 1 pint rich cream, 2 well beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar, and ginger to suit the taste. Mix well and pour into a pudding tin which has been lined with good paste. This is delicious. Serve cold.

Squash Pie—One pint stewed and sifted squash, 2 well beaten eggs, 1 teacup sugar, 1 tablespoon sorghum molasses, 2 cups milk, and butter the size of a walnut. Flavor with ginger or cinnamon, and bake in one crust. This amount will make two pies.

Squash Croquettes—Mix one cup fine dry bread crumbs with 2 cups stewed and sifted squash, add 1 well beaten egg, and pepper and salt to taste. Form into croquettes or small cakes, dip in beaten egg, then in bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in smoking hot oil or fat. Serve very hot.

LAUNDERING WHITE SHIRTS.

To be able to launder white shirts properly is an accomplishment that will be found very convenient, especially if one is on a farm several miles from a laundry. The washing is fully as important as the ironing, for if they come from the line, strewed and dingy, no amount of starch or polish will make them look well. Some housewives save the shirts separate from other white clothes; until they have about a dozen of them, then wash them by themselves. Others wash them with the fine white clothes on the regular wash day, and both plans have their advantages. Let them soak all night in clear water. A washing machine may be used or not as you prefer but whatever methods are employed, a few points are essential to success. Use soft water if you have it, dissolve a little powdered borax in it, and use enough good laundry soap to remove the dirt. This will leave them beautifully white and clean. Scald ten or fifteen minutes in good suds, then rinse through two waters, adding a little bluing to the second, and hang them on the line until dry.

Two ironing boards are needed for shirts, a large one covered with three or four thicknesses of old blankets, then with white muslin, both being fastened securely to the under side, and a board cut a little larger than a shirt bosom and covered in the same way as the first. Use the starch that is made especially for this work for the collars and cuffs, and mix about a tablespoonful with a pint of water for each shirt. It will not need cooking. The amount required will depend somewhat upon the kind of shirt, an old shirt requiring more starch than a new one. A level teaspoonful of borax dissolved in the water will make the fabric easy to iron and give it a gloss. Wet the bosom and cuffs in water as hot as you can bear your hands in, wring as dry as possible, then dip them in the cold starch, moving them about until every thread of linen is wet with it. Wring them and roll tightly for half

"Not only life insurance experts but a great many other people have observed that longevity or reverse runs in families," said an insurance man. "Some persons I harder constitutions than others they are apt to transmit them their children. A man both whose parents were long lived has promise of a good old age him. This, of course, is an old story. Much less familiar principle affects the duration of life has been sent by Miss Mary Beeton, of C. bridge, and Prof. Karl Pearson London, in a new periodical called Biometrika.

"A comparison was made between the lengths of the lives of two brothers and two adults, in order to ascertain if there was perceptible difference between the elder and younger members of a family. The figures here given represent an average of over 1,000 cases, hence would seem to point to a general law. It may be added that particular persons under investigation belonged to the Society friends. That organization placed records at the disposal of Miss Beeton and Prof. Pearson.

"It thus appears that the average of the elder brothers was 51 years, the younger brothers 54.1 years, the elder sisters 59.924 and younger sisters 55.667. There is a difference of over four years in favor of the older brother or sister. It does not signify that the older brother or sister will survive the younger. The mean interval between births of all members of all the families under consideration was about a half year. Hence the older brother or sister would ordinarily die first, though attaining a greater age.

"The first inquiry here mentioned was limited to pairs, the young members of which had attained an age of at least 21. A second comparison was made that included brothers with adults. It gave results closely resembling the other. The mean excess of life in 3,855 pairs was 4.6 years. But the interval between the birth appears to be of some influence. Biometrika's contributors furnish a formula by which one's expectations can be computed and added: 'Thus a brother born years before another brother probably seven years' greater duration of life. A sister born 10 years before another sister has probably about six years' greater duration of life.'"

EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

The Egyptian beasts of burden, camel, the ox, the donkey, have same patient look as the people, may not be improper to add another beast of burden woman. There is look of sad patience in every Egyptian woman's eyes as in the meek choly river boiling at its great task and in the face of the camel, donkey and the ox. They all look at you with the same expression of patience. They seem content to let no matter what the conditions their often wretched life—and not siroos of making change or resistance. The long swing of the camels measured stride of the ox or the half-trot of the donkey seen everywhere. The woman's dress is covered, at least her mouth is ways, for no Mohammedan woman may expose her mouth to the vulgar gaze of passers-by. All have same expression in their eyes as camel or other animal.

Curate—"I hear you broke a chair over your wife's back during a quarrel you had last night." Parishioner—"Yes, sir." Curate—"And are you very sorry for what you have done?" Parishioner—"Yes, sir, my chair was as good as new."

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WEIRD PICTURES OF WAR

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECENT GREAT DRIVE.

With Shouts of "Storm, Burgh-
ers, Storm," the Enemy
Broke Through.

Full details of Lord Kitchener's great drive in Orange River Colony have reached London by mail. Bennett Burleigh, in a weird picture of the night battle, after describing the preparations and surrounding of the Boers continues:—
"It was about 8.45 p.m. that the real battle of the night commenced.
"The Boers within the girdle realized that was their last chance to break through. So when night's curtain was fairly pegged down, and only inky shadows hung in the west, the battle began. Our men had been bidden to spare no ammunition, but to keep the Boers in front. The enemy, using the ground to every advantage, crept up to where they had seen the columns settle down. Then began a terrible fusillade from their Mausers to try and find or force an opening. Closer and closer they crept, the soldier Lee-Metford's incessantly pumping back lead until the weapons were nearly too hot to hold. The blackness of night was speckled as with myriads of fire-flies dancing in dark underbrush. Bit by bit the old tactics were employed by the enemy. Daring spirits jumping from the spruits, galloped their horses up to, and where possible through, the lines, for it is hard to hit anything in the dark, even with a scrap of paper or phosphorus on the foresight of your rifle. Cattle were again requisitioned to overrun the defenders of our line. By nine o'clock the battle was raging from ten miles north of Heilbron for fully thirty miles away down the Heilbron-Kroonstad Road. Boers were being killed, wounded, or made prisoners by the wire fence, the Heilbron outposts, and in the columns' lines. The contest swelled and Maxims, pom-poms, and cannon joined in the flare and din.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

"It became not merely a battle, but a pyrotechnic display on the grandest scale, infinitely bigger and noisier than anything ever seen at the Crystal Palace or the Military Tournament. The armor clad trains flashed their electric searchlights, and bellowed with the best, using rifles, Maxims, and quick-firing 12-pounders. So close were the mobs of cattle and horses pushed up to the columns that more than half a score of times the gunners used case to stampede them, turning them back. With splendid persistence the Boers tried again and again to break through, but relatively few succeeded—say, forty on Rawlinson's right, a score elsewhere, and a dozen, maybe, to the north, between Heilbron and Gottenberg. Some there were who got hung up, horse and rider, and were killed upon the barbed-wire fence. Others sought safety and escape by climbing trees. Up and down leapt the flood-tide of battle without intermission from nine p.m. until two a.m. About ten p.m. 120 Boers charged the line six miles north of Heilbron, held by the Leinsfers. Glad to see them come, the wild Irishmen rose to meet them, with yell, cheering, and a volley, and then dashed at them with the bayonet. Brer Boer broke and fled incontinently. A few whose horses carried them too far, were shot and bayoneted, and half a dozen made prisoners. But that Irish yell—I heard it miles away, and it came like a fresh breeze sweeping down the line as presage of victory. And later on, in a crucial moment, when 300 had got up to Rimington's lines,

back, rode De Wet and his followers. The wire was brushed aside when the mob struck it, and gaily through and away rode the Boers, sustaining but a loss of three killed, for the blockhouse fire was neither bitter nor deadly. It, however, added a few cattle to the blockhouse larder. The enemy tried to pass through between Rawlinson and Byng. Commandant Van Collier, who succeeded to Van Steenkamp's commando during the night driving a big herd of cattle near Heilbron, attacked the columns named. The rush was preceded by much sniping and the dashing forward in the darkness of groups of burghers trying to find an outlet. With the yells of Boers and cracks of stock whips and sjamboks, the cattle were driven up to our lines. Then, in a roar of excitement, amidst shouts of "Storm, burghers, storm!" the enemy broke through. At least, the leading sections, some 250 or more, escaped, losing six killed and half a score wounded in the rush. With them went Meritze, Mears, Van Steenkamp, and others. The 250 who followed lost direction, ran up against some of our horse and cattle lines, were stopped, and had to gallop back. There were minor attempts made elsewhere. A few Boers scrambled out upon their stomachs, leaving their horses behind, and going afoot, and there were others who discovered breaks in the wire fence, or made them, through which they stole, scattering in many directions. Next morning the columns found lying along their front many dead and wounded horses and cattle, and a number of dead and wounded Boers. Our losses were insignificant—four killed, and under a dozen wounded. During the advance that day Byng picked up six unwounded Boer prisoners, who were hiding in the long grass, clinging close as winged birds. Rawlinson's column found forty unwounded Boers doing their best to hide in holes and corners like rabbits.

TRIBUTES TO DELAREY.

STORIES WHICH REDOUND TO HIS CREDIT.

British Praise for the Boer General Who Captured Lord Methuen.

In no country, perhaps, has the Boer General, Delarey, received heartier praise than in the home of the people whom he has cost so dear—England. On all sides he is praised for his skill and gallantry no less than for his patriotism and humanity.
From the time that the news came of his capture of Lord Methuen, the British press has been full of stories of the man who is probably the best fighting General now in South Africa, and every story redounds to his credit. He is described as the most dignified of all the Boer Generals.
He is of Huguenot ancestry, says a writer in the London Daily Mail, as is shown by his high-bridged, finely chiselled nose, his well-poised head, his delicate hands and feet. His breast is swept by a well-combed beard, and his whole stature shortened by the massiveness of his fine head. Douglas Story had a curious discussion with Mr. Reitz once as to the
HEIGHT OF GEN. DELAREY.
"I had called him a smallish man, and the State Secretary contended that he was tall," says Mr. Story. "In matter of inches I believe Mr. Reitz was correct, but if I were describing the man to one who desired to recognize him I should still call him a smallish man. His massive head and heavy beard, set on a spare, clean-cut body, give him the

THE BATTLE OF COLENZO

BRITISH OFFICERS BEGUILLED BY A FAIR SPY.

Military Paper in London Calls For Inquiry.—Enemy Knew Plans.

The Military Mail, of London, a well posted paper, devoted to the British army service, prints the following:—

A story reaches us as to the real reason for General Sir Redvers Buller's repulse at Colenso that, if it did not come from a usually well-informed source, and was absolutely vouched for in every particular by our informant, we should hesitate to publish. As it is, we give it under all reserve, neither accepting it nor rejecting it, in the hope that something authoritative may be given in reply which shall either disprove its correctness, as we hope and trust, or else place its correctness beyond the possibility of doubt.

A CHARMING LADY.

It is stated by our informant that a week or two prior to General Buller's ill-fated attempt to force a passage of the Colenso, and so leave the way clear for a speedy relief of the gallant but sorely-tried garrison of Ladysmith, a lady—not exactly young, but undeniably charming in person and manner, well educated, and accustomed to moving in the highest society—arrived in the British headquarter camp, where she proceeded to instal herself, and introduce herself to the higher-placed officers from the General commanding downwards. Her name she gave as Mrs. —, but where she came from and what her business was she did not state, nor—astonishing as it may sound—did it dawn on anyone to ask her. Being practically the only representative of the fair sex in the camp, with the exception of a few wives of some of the officers, she was made heartily welcome, and she soon ingratiated herself among the officers. She was a fearless rider, and evidently possessed an intimate knowledge of the surrounding country. Incidentally she was able to give the Intelligence Department much information, on which they were not slow to act.

A SOCIAL LIONESSE.

To say that this fascinating lady became a universal favorite is to put the case very mildly. Morning, noon and night she was riding or walking with members of the Headquarters Staff, while invitations to luncheon, tea, and dinner were literally showered upon her. Things went on in this fashion until active preparations in the camp told that the general move forward to assault the Boer position was at length beginning. Then, one fine morning, Mrs. — was missing; she had vanished as mysteriously as she had come, taking with her the amount of information which the too-trusting British officers had imparted to her, with the result that when General Buller reached the banks of the river he found that his every move was known to the enemy, who were waiting for him at every part selected for attack.

Information gained some time after Lord Roberts had entered Pretoria shows that Mrs. — was seen

IN THE BOER CAMP

conversing with the leaders the night before Colenso, and on the morning of the battle. Incidentally it has been found out that she was one of the best trusted and most skilled spies in the service of the Transvaal. Certain it is that she completely deceived the members of General Buller's staff, and wormed out of them all they knew of their leaders' plans.
Such is the story as it reaches us.

only life insurance experts, great many other people also observed that longevity or the runs in families," said an insurance man. "Some persons have constitutions than others and are apt to transmit them to children. A man both of whose parents were long lived has a chance of a good old age himself, of course, is an old story. A less familiar principle affecting ration of life has been pre-empted by Miss Mary Beeton, of Cambridge, and Prof. Karl Pearson, of London, in a new periodical called Rika.

Comparison was made between the lives of two adults and two adult sisters to ascertain if there was a difference between the older and younger members of a pair. Figures here given represent the average of over 1,000 cases, and would seem to point to a general rule. It may be added that the older persons under investigation belonged to the Society of Friends. That organization placed its influence at the disposal of Miss Beeton and Prof. Pearson.

It thus appears that the average age of the elder brothers was 58.56, the younger brothers 54.575, the elder sisters 59.924 and the younger sisters 55.667. There is a difference of over four years in favor of the older brother or sister. This of itself signifies that the older brother or sister will survive the younger. The mean interval between the deaths of all members of all the pairs considered was about six and a half years. Hence the older brother or sister would ordinarily live, though attaining a greater

age at first inquiry here mentioned. It is limited to pairs, the younger members of which had attained the age of at least 21. A second comparison was made that included ninth adults. It gave results resembling the other. The average excess of life in 3,855 pairs was 6 years. But the interval between the birth appears to exert influence. Biometrika's conclusions furnish a formula by which expectations can be computed. It is thus: "Thus a brother born 10 years before another brother has probably seven years' greater duration of life. A sister born 10 years after another sister has probably six years' greater duration of life."

EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

Egyptian beasts of burden, the ox, the donkey, have the patient look as the people. It is improper to add another of burden to a woman. There is the sad patience in every Egyptian woman's eyes as in the melancholy river boiling at its great task, the face of the camel, the face of the ox. They all look with the same expression of patience. They seem content to live, to utter what the conditions of often wretched life—and not de- of making change or resist. The long swing of the camel, the assured stride of the ox or buffalo half-trot of the donkey are everywhere. The woman's face, at least her mouth is all for no Mohammedan woman expose her mouth to the vulgar of passers-by. All have the expression in their eyes as the ox or other animal.

"I hear you broke a chair over your wife's back during a quarrel last night." Parashioner—"Yes, sir." Curate—"And aren't very sorry for what you've done?" Parashioner—"Yes, sir, the chair was as good as new."

leapt the flood-tide of battle without intermission from nine p.m. until two a.m. About ten p.m. 120 Boers charged the line six miles north of Heilbron, held by the Leinesters. Glad to see them come, the wild Irishmen rose to meet them, with yell, cheering, and a volley, and then dashed at them with the bayonet. Brer Boer broke and fled incontinently. A few whose horses carried them too far, were shot and bayoneted, and half a dozen made prisoners. But that Irish yell—I heard it miles away, and it came like a fresh breeze sweeping down the line as presage of victory. And later on, in a crucial moment, when 300 had got up to Rimington's lines, their leader, Irish Mike, raised a wilder yell, as he called upon his men to hurl them back. They responded most gallantly, took up the cheer, which absolutely rolled along the entire lines from Gottenburg, Heilbron, almost to Kroonstad, or at any rate to Houts Kop. The battle of the night was won, although between three and four a.m. there was a sputtering of rifles, it was as nothing.

"With daylight the wounded Boers and prisoners were collected. A badly-hit Boer, jammed in a tree, was found dripping with blood by Rawlinson, who discovered six others dead on his front, several wounded, and took thirteen prisoners. A little later he bagged forty more hiding in the grass. There were sixty-five dead horses on Rimington's immediate front. He took that day eighty-nine prisoners, not counting dead or wounded, together with 200 horses and 1,800 cattle. Byng found twelve unwounded Boers in the morning, and captured others later in the day. It was so, but in a lesser degree, with General Elliott's force. Shortly after five a.m., Saturday, 18th, the final advance began. There was a little firing, a few rounds by the scouts just before the columns moved forward. Thereafter the Boers made no resistance, but hastened to turn their horses loose, and hide in rocky defiles and in the reeds and marshes of Rhenoster and the various spruits.

BEATING OUT THE ENEMY.

"The task was how to beat them out, and how to search the ground—no easy task for tired men and jaded horses. There were places we passed that were most inadequately explored and beaten. Boers were pulled out from under the rocks and out of ant bear-holes. One man had got into a hollow tree and was given away by his lanky knees and leather-patched trousers. Another actually ventured to lie down in the water of a sluggish pool, hiding his body beneath the surface, and breathing through a reed. He was accidentally discovered and hauled out of the bulrushes, a man-grown, bearded Moses Boer. And so on with many variants ere five p.m., and the hunt was finished, and 300 Boers for certain were bagged, together with over 5,000 cattle and 1,800 horses. The majority of the prisoners were dirty, ragged, their hair and beards matted. Without undue harshness they would be classed as men of the lowest order of intelligence, with faces carrying you back to the type of Saxon thralls and Russian serfs. Most of their trousers were patched with skins, but a few had contrived to make nether garments out of soldiers' blankets."

HOW DE WET ESCAPED.

Mr. Burleigh thus describes how De Wet broke through the blockhouse lines during the drive:

"De Wet, who had hastened south with 400 burghers, or thereabouts, having found a weak place at Wornkop, near Kroonstad, approached the line of blockhouses, driving cattle and horses. Amongst the madly harried animals, lying flat on horse-

head, his delicate hands and feet. His breast is swept by a well-combed beard, and his whole stature shortened by the massiveness of his fine head. Douglas Story had a curious discussion with Mr. Reitz once as to the

HEIGHT OF GEN. DELAREY.

"I had called him a smallish man, and the State Secretary contended that he was tall," says Mr. Story. "In matter of inches I believe Mr. Reitz was correct, but if I were describing the man to one who desired to recognize him I should still call him a smallish man. His massive head and heavy beard, set on a spare, clean-cut body, give him the appearance of a man of very medium stature. And yet, I suppose, he is 5 feet 10½ inches in height.

"He has none of the trim neatness of Louis Botha, none of the aldermanic impressiveness of Lucas Meyer yet his keen eye and sad reflective face commanded respect. His native dignity asserted itself at all times."

No other Boer General, not even the famous De Wet, has inflicted so many disasters upon the British troops as Delarey. The war has brought personal sadness to him. His boy of 15 was by his side at the Modder River. Then a bullet laid the lad low, and in half an hour the boy was dead.

What this meant to him was shown one night when some of his men were sitting in his tent discussing Lord Roberts, one of the men saying Lord Roberts had earned in the war an Earldom, £100,000, the highest position in the British army and

A WORLD-WIDE NAME.

Delarey listened quietly for a long time and then said:

"You speak of what Lord Roberts has gained, and seem to envy him, but do you ever think of what he has lost? None of you has lost a son in this war, but Lord Roberts and I have, and I can sympathize with him. I will guarantee to say that he would willingly give up all the honors that he has, every penny of his fortune, and return again to the position of a lieutenant, ay, even to a Tommy, if by so doing he could regain his son. He is a Field-Marshal, certainly, but he is a father, also.

"I know what his feelings were when he heard that his son was killed. I have drunk of the same bitter cup, though he has drunk deeper than I, for in his case he lost his only son and I have others left."

Delarey is known as a silent man and has the thoughtful man's habit of slowly passing his hand over his forehead and over his head. Even in the Volksraad, where he sat for eleven years, he was known as the silent man.

He is said to be a true patriot and fought for his country rather than for his President. "No good can possibly come to the State until the old man is out of the way," he once exclaimed. Indeed, it was his known opposition to President Kruger that cost him the position of Commandant-General when Piet Joubert died.

Old Gentleman (bursting into tears)—"Wai-waiter, it's no use trying, I ca-can't eat this fowl." Waiter—"Why, whatever's the matter, sir?" Old Gentleman—"Why, I knew this fow-fowl when I was a little boy! It used to fee-feed out of my hand, and I lov-loved it! Ta-take it away, waiter, and bur-bury it decently!"

"Did you hear about the catastrophe down at the Brown's last night?" "No; what happened?"

"Why, Mrs. Brown gave the baby a bottle to play with, and while she was in the kitchen, it fell out of the cradle and broke its neck." "What, the baby?" "No, the bottle."

waiting for him at every part selected for attack.

Information gained some time after Lord Roberts had entered Pretoria shows that Mrs. — was seen

IN THE BOER CAMP

conversing with the leaders the night before Colenso, and on the morning of the battle. Incidentally it has been found out that she was one of the best trusted and most skilled spies in the service of the Transvaal. Certain it is that she completely deceived the members of General Buller's staff, and worried out of them all they knew of their leaders' plans.

Such is the story as it reaches us. As we have said, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that British officers could so far forget their duty to the army and their country as to babble secrets to an unknown visitor to the camp, but certainly the matter ought to be cleared up one way or the other. We have been able from independent sources to confirm the above narrative, so far as the presence of a mysterious lady of undeniable charms in the British camp is concerned.

FROM A STRONG SOURCE.

Editorially, the same paper says: "The statement we are enabled to publish, however, is so circumstantial, that it cannot be lightly passed over, and the fullest enquiry into the affair should at once be made. At present the reputation of every officer who was with General Buller in the British camp lies under a strain, and in their interest alone the story should be either authoritatively denied or confirmed. For ourselves, our position is that of suspended judgment. That there was at times lamentable slackness among the Headquarter staff of the Natal army has long been known, and, indeed, has been more or less common knowledge. Several unpleasant stories of staff officers idling away their time tea-drinking and card playing when the situation demanded that they should be in the field have reached us, and we fear that in some quarters we have incurred some amount of disfavor by refusing to publish these.

Things are altogether different in the present case, however. Here the writer of the information not only volunteered to sign his account, but gave us such a wealth of detail and corroborative evidence that we did not feel any longer justified in withholding the story from publication. Our informant, who, by the way, bears a very well-known name both in and out of the service, is even prepared, if challenged, to produce the names of the staff officers mostly in the company of this alluring spy from the Boer lines.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A man's best servants are his ten fingers.

Remember the kind acts of others, but forget your own.

One thorn of experience is worth a dozen buds of advice.

A fool's modesty is never allowed to overshadow his inability.

Many an individual talks like a wise man and acts like a fool.

If a man doesn't know when to be silent he doesn't know when to speak.

Fortunate is the man who really deserves his own opinion of himself.

Few people are envied because of their wisdom; many because of their wealth.

A successful man forms a plan and sticks to it, working like a gimlet to a point.

The candidate who gets the vote of the fair sex ought to receive quite a handsome majority.

If the lines of the hand indicate how long a person will live the insurance people are dead slow in getting next.

MILES' GIFT

By Fritz Korsmeyer

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When the maid opened the door, a gust of December wind, carrying with it a few flakes of snow, followed the tall, stiff form of Crancer through the vestibule and into the hall. As the maid had spent years in the service of the Garrisons, she ventured a restrained "Good evening," but Crancer calmly stalked by her over to the hall tree. When he had put aside his things and turned to her again, she said:

"Mr. Robert is in his room, sir. Shall I tell him you are here, or will you?"

"I'll go up. He's expecting me." At the head of the stairs he knocked at his friend's room and entered.

"Sorry to keep you waiting, old man; ready in a few minutes. Sit down and make yourself comfortable, won't you?"

Crancer took the proffered cigar and smoked in silence a few minutes while his friend worked at his cravat.

"I had a rather peculiar talk with Miles today," began Crancer in a tone that led Garrison to stop whistling and mumble an encouraging monosyllable; "happened to meet him on the street, you know, just as I was going into Hope's to look at a few Christmas things. He had such a long face on that I thought he needed jollying up a bit. Not like him to need cheering, is it?"

"Scarcely," assented Garrison, with an uneasy laugh. "But of course you know that Charlie has had some occasion to look glum lately."

"Oh, yes; I've heard the family fortunes have been rather going to pot. Well, as I said, I started in to chaff him about Christmas gifts. I bought a few trifles, but most of the time I was showing Miles things that I said a man with a fiancée ought to be interested in, and he was. Several times I thought he was on the point of buying something worth giving, but he finally said he couldn't decide. We walked up the street together, and Miles fell to speculating in a general way as to what girls expected of their fiancés at Christmas time. He seemed to want my opinion. Queer of him to come to me with that sort of talk, wasn't it, Bob?"

"Yes, but I suppose he thought you didn't know enough about his affairs to suspect that he was talking of his own case. Men who are in love always talk glittering generalities, while they haven't a thing in mind but their own particular affair; supposing other people won't know it. What did you tell him?"

"Well, I said it depended largely upon what girls had been taught to expect. From that we drifted into a discussion as to what a man should do when his prospects changed during his engagement. Miles said that to the sort of girl a man would really care for it would make no difference. Good Lord—the sort of girl a man would really care for? I told him a man never knows what kind of girl he is likely to care for or what kind he is caring for, so far as that goes, and I said that if I were engaged to a girl I wouldn't take any chances at Christmas. He

slowly, "that perhaps you may have thought the roses—may have taken them in a way—may perhaps have misunderstood them a little." He rose, took a few steps around the room and then began again with better courage. "It occurred to me after I had sent them that as they would arrive this evening you might not take them as—as my gift. I must tell you something that has been troubling me for a long time. Things are not quite the same with father and me as they were when I first met you. Perhaps you knew it."

There was a questioning inflection in his last words. The girl's face had paled a little, but just the faintest smile curved her lips. She was gazing steadfastly at the rose jar, on which her hand rested, and she made no answer.

"Until Christmas came I did not realize the change in our prospects," he went on steadily. "Perhaps I did not want to think of that, but if it does make a difference, why, then?"

Martha was looking straight into his eyes, with an expression of infinite tenderness.

"It has made a difference, Charles, all the difference in the world. I have been wondering for weeks what you would like for a Christmas gift, and what you have said tonight solves the problem." There was a queer little catch in her voice, but she went on bravely, "And I've decided, sweetheart, to give you that which I think you need most of all"—her hand crept tremulously into his—"myself."

Miles stared at her in a dazed fashion, and she smiled at him gently.

"I realize now, dear, how selfish I was to insist on being a June bride just because my mother and Nell had been married in June. The family will all be here tomorrow, even Aunt Helen from Toronto. Of course it would be such a quiet wedding, no finery, no gifts, but I thought that now, when you were in trouble, you might need me—and!"

The matter of fact Miles was alive to the whole glorious meaning of her words now, and, drawing her to him, he murmured brokenly:

"If I need you! Oh, you can't understand how much!"

The Christmas chimes were ringing as Miles left the house. A few moments later Martha stood before the gas log in her own room. A half rueful smile settled about her lips.

"And I haven't even a new white frock that will pass for a wedding dress!" she murmured.

Then she crossed to a quaint chest of drawers and drew forth a bulky package tied with blue ribbons. From a nest of tissue paper she unwrapped a man's traveling set in richest silver. Piece by piece she laid it forth on her dressing table, breathing an occasional sigh.

"In the morning early I shall have Nell exchange it for two scarfpins, just alike, for Bob and Crancer. Really, Crancer ought to be best man, if there was such a personage, tomorrow."

Comfort In Affliction.

Director—I called on Ledgerman, our old bookkeeper, this morning and found the poor fellow in a very bad way indeed. He has been ill a long while, so I learned from his wife, and is now in a state of extreme financial as well as physical distress. There was evidence on all sides that both he and his family are in a condition of pitiful need.

President—Poor fellow! He has been

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 1.—Wheat—The market is quiet and lower. Red and white are quoted at 72c east and 71c west. On call 58lb red was offered at 72½c outside, No. 2 red was offered at 72½c now shipped G. T. R. middle freights, 59lb red was offered at 72c east, No. 2 white was offered at 72½c G. T. R. east. No. 2 mixed was offered at 72c G. T. R. east. Goose wheat is dull. On call it was offered at 67c low freights to New York. No. 2 spring was offered at 72½c east. Manitoba wheat is quiet. No. 1 hard is quoted at 85½c, No. 1 Northern at 82½c, No. 2 Northern at 79c and No. 3 Northern at 75c North Bay. On call No. 1 hard was offered at 86c en route North Bay.

Flour—Is quiet. Cars of 90 percent patents are quoted by local exporters at \$2.75 in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15 to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$1.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$1 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$18.50 to \$19 for cars of shorts and \$16 to \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is unchanged at 55c for No. 1, 52 to 53c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3 extra, and 48c to 49c for No. 3, middle freights. On call No. 3 was offered at 50c outside.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 56 to 56½ middle freights.

Rye—The market is steady at 56c middle freights.

Corn—Is steady. On call No. 2 yellow was offered at 56½c outside, with 56c bid.

Oats—Are steady. On call No. 2 white sold at 43c on the track, Toronto; No. 3 were offered at 40c outside and 41c east, and 42½c was bid for No. 2 mixed on the track, Toronto.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$1.60 for cars of bags, and \$1.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady. On call No. 2 white were offered at 86c outside and No. 2 white eyes at 87c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market continues firm at comparatively high prices on account of the scarcity of choice stock being offered. Choice dairies are very scarce and so creameries are selling well. Low grade and medium dairies offer very freely. We quote: Creamery prints... 22c to 23c do solids... 21c to 22c do seconds... 18c to 20c Dairy lb-rolls, choice... 18c to 20c do large rolls, choice... 17c to 17½c do tubs... 14c to 16c do medium and low... 10c to 12½c Eggs—The market is very unsettled and whenever there is the least indication of a break in prices buyers begin to hold off. Holders are commencing to accept the conditions of the market, and there were many sales yesterday at 12c to 12½c, which is to-day the prevailing price.

Potatoes—The mild weather has induced large offerings and the market is easy. Cars on the track here are quoted at 60c to 62c. Potatoes out of store sell at 70 to 75c. Poultry—The Easter demand is

"DALLMAN'S" IDENTITY

Welland Canal Dynamiter Says Be Luke Dillon, a Notorious Fenian.

A despatch from Buffalo says according to a lengthy article in Express, Karl Dallman, who, John Nolin and John Walsh, is serving a life sentence in the Kin penitentiary for attempting to blow the Welland Canal at Thorold dynamite two years ago, is Luke Dillon, a prominent Fenian who lived for years in Philadelphia as a shoe dealer, and later in the Dime Savings Bank was one of the best known and active of the so-called Irish patriots and was a member of the Clan Gael.

At the time of the dynamiter's refusal to give any particulars as to his identity, admitting that "Dallman" was an assumed name. A photograph taken in 1898 was shown a day or two ago to Dillon, who keeps a liquor store at 2055 York street, Philadelphia, to where Luke Dillon kept a store. John Dillon was Luke's neighbor for years, and he has no doubt as to the photo of man being the photo of Luke Dillon. The latter, he said, went to Canada two years ago on work which of the Clan-na-Gael were in, and he was caught and sentenced. Luke, according to the wine merchant, a nice fellow and had a family, sons and a daughter. Another well known Philadelphian, named in the photo of Karl Dallman, the features of Luke Dillon.

The dynamiter, if he is really Dillon, was born in Ireland and to Philadelphia as a shoemaker prospering and becoming prominent in Clan-na-Gael matters. He took an active part in the society's activities and was present in Buffalo at the trial of the Triangle, or he the Executive, for the alleged murder of funds. Dr. P. H. Cronin, a juror at this "trial" and Cronin was murdered in Chicago thirteen or fourteen years ago. He went there as a member of the Clan-na-Gael Executive, denominated Alexander Sullivan, assailed the Philadelphia suspect, McGee, raised funds for the prosecution, vocated the throwing off of the veil of secrecy in order to home the crime; went on the witness stand and revealed the secret of the "Triangle."

The Welland Canal outrage, according to this story, was intended to bring together the two Clan Gael bodies which parted at the time of Cronin's murder. The Clan or anti-Cronin wing, was doing toward sending Irish-American South Africa and there was still old charge that Cronin was a time a member of the 19th Regt of St. Catharines—a "Canadian stable." To have equal power with the Chicago wing, and to the old "constable" cry, the Clan wing, it is said, conceived the idea, intending to keep the public's attention at home and some of England's attention to the colonies.

LONDON POLISHING UP

Great Army of Spring Cleaners Employed.

A despatch from London says The house painters and decorators are now busy reaping their cotton harvest. The West End had such a spring cleaning. The usual small army of painters invading Mayfair and Belgravia in the spring is this year multiplied tenfold, the West End of London is preparing a series of avenues of ladders.

With so much decorating going on the progress of the woman

him?"

"Well, I said it depended largely upon what girls had been taught to expect. From that we drifted into a discussion as to what a man should do when his prospects changed during his engagement. Miles said that to the sort of girl a man would really care for it would make no difference. Good Lord—the sort of girl a man would really care for?" I told him a man never knows what kind of girl he is likely to care for or what kind he is caring for, so far as that goes, and I said that if I were engaged to a girl I wouldn't take any chances at Christmas. He responded rather weakly that most girls of our acquaintance already had everything they wanted."

"Which is quite true," put in Garrison.

"Oh, yes, true as far as it goes, but you know very well that the average girl likes to think her lover has searched the town over for something out of the ordinary. Now, we men know that nothing remains to be bought as a Christmas gift that we wouldn't just as soon be without, but women don't know it and never will, and so they go on, expecting joyous astonishment every year."

"Still, I don't believe Martha's just like other girls in that respect."

"Oh, I don't mean that she cares particularly for what Miles may give her, if I may touch on such matters. But wouldn't any girl of the proper spirit expect— By the way," Crancer broke off, interrupting himself and glancing toward the half open door, "I saw a light across the hall when I came up. Is that?"

"Yes, that's Martha's room, but I think she's down stairs." Garrison went to the door and called his sister's name. Receiving no response, he returned.

"Her door was open, but she didn't answer, so she isn't up stairs. Shall we go now?"

At the foot of the stairs they encountered Miles, who had just come in. The three men chatted a moment. Then young Garrison and Crancer went out.

Miles thought Martha looked at him more seriously than usual as she gave him her hand, but her eyes were bright, and when she spoke there was a touch of gaiety in her voice.

"Sit by the fire, won't you?" she urged. "You must be nearly frozen. I like snow for Christmas, but without this freezing temperature." She pushed a chair nearer the fire and they crossed to a stand where huge roses were nodding over the edge of a cut glass jar and gathered them in her arms.

"How do you always manage to find the most perfect blossoms for me, Charles?" the girl asked indistinctly, her face hidden in the roses. She raised her head for an answer, but the man was looking into the fire. She moved the stand nearer him.

"I want these close to us this evening. Don't you think they should be?"

"Why don't you reprove me for being sentimental, as you always do? Or are you already under the influence of tomorrow and indistinctly disposed toward every one, even me?"

"Even you. Now, Martha—"

"Oh, well, I'll take it back if you don't like it," she hastened to say, laughing, then in a tone of almost bantering tenderness: "My dear, I wanted to tell you about some plans for tomorrow, but how can I talk Christmas when you are in such a solemn state? You'd dishearten Santa Claus himself."

"I've been thinking," answered Miles

just alike, for Bob and Crancer. Really, Crancer ought to be best man, if there was such a personage, tomorrow."

Comfort In Affliction.

Director—I called on Ledgerman, our old bookkeeper, this morning and found the poor fellow in a very bad way indeed. He has been ill a long while, so I learned from his wife, and is now in a state of extreme financial as well as physical distress. There was evidence on all sides that both he and his family are in a condition of pitiful need.

President—Poor fellow! He has been in the employ of our bank for a score of years or more and has performed his duties with unusual honesty and fidelity.

Director—We can all bear testimony to that, I'm sure, and I have no doubt you will join me in the opinion that we ought to do something for him.

President—Most assuredly. I will have a meeting of the board of directors called at an early day, and we will have a set of appropriate resolutions passed and presented to him as a token of our sympathy.—Boston Courier.

How a Snake Sheds Its Skin.

The human skin is shed in such minute pieces that it ordinarily comes away unnoticed. But the skin of a snake comes away whole two or three times a year and is drawn off inside out from the head backward as the creature creeps through some bush, to which it is left attached. Before it is shed the skin loses its color and the eyes become dim, because their outer skin is cast with the rest. The snake emerges very brightly colored from its old skin, and its markings are then most distinct.

Testing Love.

Southern children have a very pretty way of "telling fortunes" with the dodder vine, or love vine, as they call it. A piece is broken off and twisted around the head three times, then dropped on a bank behind them. If the sweetheart is true, it grows. If it dies, he or she is false.

The mullein stalk is also used to learn the constancy or the fickleness of the lover. The stalk is broken, but not detached, and if it continues to grow the absent one is constant, or vice versa.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS.

Blows Engine Whistle if Danger Signal is Passed.

A despatch from Paris says:—A remarkable invention for preventing railway accidents has been tried with success on the western railways of France. The invention is placed on the engine. If the driver for any cause passes a danger signal the apparatus blows a whistle on the engine continuously, and also throws up a small light under the front of the engine.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Lord Kitchener's Clerks Returning to Business.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Kitchener has applied to the War Office for six hundred clerks for the various offices in his command, as he is threatened with a dearth of clerical workers owing to many of the civilian clerks being now desirous of resuming their original vocations.

The novel expedient has been resorted to by the War Office of forming a corps of clerks specially for the occasion, and they will serve as long as the war lasts.

do large rolls, choice 17c to 17½c do tubs, 14c to 16c do medium and low, 10c to 12½c Eggs—The market is very unsettled and whenever there is the least indication of a break in prices buyers begin to hold off. Holders are commencing to accept the conditions of the market, and there were many sales yesterday at 12c to 12½c, which is to-day the prevailing price.

Potatoes—The mild weather has induced large offerings and the market is easy. Cars on the track here are quoted at 60c to 62c. Potatoes out of store sell at 70 to 75c.

Poultry—The Easter demand is making itself felt. Offerings are still light. Prices for the best well-fatted, choice fresh-killed stock are 12½ to 13c for turkeys and 75c to \$1 for chickens.

Baled Hay—Demand is steady with fair offerings. Prices are steady for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—There is a good demand and a steady market at \$5.50 on track here.

PROVISIONS.

All hog products are in good demand and the market is steady. Lards in particular are very firm.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50; heavy mess, \$20.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 10c; breakfast bacon, 11c; hams 13c to 13½c; rolls, 11c; out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 1.—At the Western cattle yards this morning the receipts amounted to 71 carloads of live stock, including 1,681 hogs, 1,000 cattle, 370 sheep and lambs, 106 calves, 50 spring lambs, and 20 milch cows.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle		
Shippers, per cwt...	\$1.50	\$5.50
Do, light...	1.25	4.50
Butcher, choice...	4.50	5.00
Butcher, ord. to good...	3.50	4.00
Butcher, inferior...	3.00	3.25
Stockers, per cwt...	3.00	3.70
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt...	3.50	3.75
Yearlings, per cwt...	1.25	5.00
Spring lambs, each...	2.50	5.00
Bucks, per cwt...	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each...	25.00	45.00
Calves, each...	2.00	10.00

Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt...	5.75	6.12½
Light hogs, per cwt...	5.50	5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt...	5.30	5.75
Sows, per cwt...	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt...	0.00	2.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 1.—Flour—Quiet and easy. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 northern spot, 77½c asked; winter, higher; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn—Higher but no buyers; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 3 do, 64c; No. 2 corn, 63½c; No. 3 do, 63½c. Oats—Good inquiry; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 do, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley—Spot, 66½ to 69c. Rye—No. 1, 63c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London April 1.—Close—Wheat, on passage quiet and steady. Maize, on passage quiet and steady. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday steady. French country markets of yesterday dull.

Paris, April 1.—Close—Wheat, tone weak; March 21f 55c, May and August 22f 15c.

Antwerp, April 1.—No. 2 red winter, 17½f.

London April 1.—Close—Mark Lane miller market—Wheat, foreign quiet but steady, English dull.

LONDON POLISHING UP

Great Army of Spring Clean Employed.

A despatch from London: The house paintess and decorators are now busy reaping their cotton harvest. The West End had such a spring cleaning. A small army of painters in Mayfair and Belgravia in this year multiplied tenfold the West End of London is a series of avenues of ladders.

With so much decorating going, the progress of the womanator in public favor is most auspicious. There is quite a demand for women to design door panels, decorate baths and to ornament ings and do similar work. Or employs fifty of these womanators. Many of them are of birth and they get good pay give satisfaction. Many cus prefer them because they are quicker and more conscientious because they make less noise the house than men.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Gravity of the Crisis Is Estimated.

A despatch from London: Private advices from Russia, the Times, in an editorial art Friday, indicate that the acco the recent disturbances in d parts of the Empire which ap in the Official Messenger (th Petersburg official journal) co ably understated the gravity events.

The native Russian press is says the Times, and official in is exerted in order to gag the sentatives of independent forei pers. Many intelligent Russia that the Czar does not insist forms in regard to many abuses because these abuses ar iously hidden from his gaze.

From a trustworthy private the Times adds, it learns that time of the Moscow riot tw dred students barricaded the against the police, and proc their intention of overthrowi Government and setting up a lic.

PATHETIC TRAGEDY!

Young Man Shot His Fi Then Himself.

A despatch from London, says:—A most pathetic t caused by an unhappy mis standing has been revealed. cofoner's court at Colwyn B Monday a young man named Richards missed a small b money belonging to the shc which he was manager. He his sweetheart, Lillian Keay, was the only one who saw h the box of money away, to it, thinking she had taken it, denied any knowledge of th He thereupon shot her dead turned the revolver upon hims killed himself too.

During the inquest on the bodies Richards' employer into the court, holding up th ing box, which had been the of the tragedy. It had been near the place where the u murderer and suicide had s put it.

VICE-ROYALTY'S DEPART

A despatch from Ottawa s His Excellency the Governo will attend the coronation of Edward. Lord Minto has bool passage for England, and w on June 7th by the steamer P from Montreal. Lady Minto for England on April 12th for York by the steamer Minneh

DALLMAN'S" IDENTITY.

and Canal Dynamiter Said to
Luke Dillon, a Notorious
Fenian.

despatch from Buffalo says:—Ac-
ing to a lengthy article in the
ss, Karl Dallman, who, with
Nolin and John Walsh, is serv-
life sentence in the Kingston
entary for attempting to wreck
Velland Canal at Thorold with
nite two years ago, is really
Dillon, a prominent Fenian.
lived for years in Philadel-
a shoe dealer, and later as
in the Dime Savings Bank. He
one of the best known and most
e of the so-called Irish patriots
was a member of the Clan-na-

the time of the dynamiter's ar-
he refused to give any particu-
s to his identity, admitting
"Dallman" was an assumed

A photograph taken in 1900
shown a day or two ago to John
n, who keeps a liquor store on
runk avenue, Philadelphia, next
where Luke Dillon kept a shoe

John Dillon was Luke Dil-
neighbor for years, and he has
doubt as to the photo of Dall-
being the photo of Luke Dillon.
latter, he said, went to Canada
years ago on work which some
e Clan-na-Gael were in, and got
it and sentenced. Luke Dillon,
ding to the wine merchant, was
e fellow and had a family, four
and a daughter. Another man,
ll known Philadelphian, recog-
in the photo of Karl Dallman
captures of Luke Dillon.

e dynamiter, if he is really Luke
n, was born in Ireland and went
hiladelphia as a shoemaker,
bering and becoming prominent
lan-na-Gael matters. He took
tive part in the society's squab-
and was present in Buffalo at
rial of the Triangle, or head of
Executive, for the alleged misuse
nds. Dr. P. H. Cronin was a
at this "trial" and when in-
was murdered in Chicago
cen or fourteen years ago, Dil-
went there as a member of the
-na-Gael Executive, denounced
under Sullivan; assailed the
Philadelphia suspect, McGeehan;
d funds for the prosecution; ad-
ted the throwing off of the oath
secrecy in order to bring
e crime; went on the witness
d and revealed the secret of the
angle."

e Welland Canal outrage, ac-
ing to this story, was intended
ring together the two Clan-na-
bodies which parted at the time
ronin's murder. The Chicago,
nti-Cronin wing, was doing most
rd sending Irish-Americans to
h Africa and there was still the
charge that Cronin was at one
a member of the 19th Regiment
t. Catharines—a "Canadian con-
le." To have equal prestige
the Chicago wing, and to bury
old "constable" cry, the Cronin
it is said, conceived the dyna-
idea, intending to keep Can-
s attention at home and turn
e of England's attention to her
nies.

LONDON POLISHING UP.

at Army of Spring Cleaners
Employed.

despatch from London says:—
house painters and decorators
now busy reaping their corona-
harvest. The West End never
such a spring cleaning. The us-
small army of painter invading
fair and Belgravia in the spring
its year multiplied tenfold, and
West End of London is at presen-
ries of avenues of ladders.

th so much decorating going on
progress of the woman decor-

CECIL RHODES DEAD.

Most Remarkable Figure in South
African History.

A despatch from Cape Town says :
—The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes died
peacefully early Wednesday morning.
He slept during the afternoon, but
his breathing became more difficult
and his strength perceptibly dimi-
nished until he passed away. He was
conscious until 5.55 p.m., when he
muttered a few words and sank
quickly. The immediate cause of his
death was two successive attacks of
heart failure.

Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed
three weeks ago his friends had been
most anxious that he should recover
sufficiently to be taken back to Eng-
land. The cottage where he died
was a simple seaside cabin, small,
and close to the railroad. It was
ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, al-
though the utmost was done to im-
prove the ventilation and make it
more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson
slept by his patient every night that
he might be in readiness to adminis-
ter oxygen, which practically kept
Mr. Rhodes alive.

HIS ACTIVE CAREER.

The late Right Honorable Cecil
Rhodes, P.C., was the fourth son of
the late Rev. Francis W. Rhodes,
Vicar of Bishop Stortford. He en-
tered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1872,
but owing to ill-health returned to
South Africa, going back to Oriel in
1876, and took his degree in 1881.
He later became an honorary D.C.L.
of Oxford and M.A. Young Rhodes
was a great friend of General Gordon,
whom he met in Basutoland in
1881, the year he was elected to the
constituency of Barkley West, and
was serving on the compensation
commission. General Gordon wanted
Rhodes to accompany him to Khar-
toun, but the latter refused, accept-
ing instead the Treasurer-General-
ship in the Scanlan Ministry. Cecil
Rhodes was the originator of the
Cape-to-Cairo scheme, but he con-
sidered his greatest achievement the
keeping of Bechuanaland in the
hands of the British to the exclusion
of the Boers. An idea of the num-
ber of important posts he filled may
be gathered from the following :—
Appointed Treasurer-General of Cape
Colony in 1884; Deputy Commis-
sioner of Bechuanaland from 1884 to
1885; managing director of the British
South African Company, whose
charter was granted mainly through
his efforts, 1889; chairman of British
South African Co., director of De
Beers Mines, Premier of Cape Colony
from 1890 to 1896. Commissioner
of Crown Lands from 1890 to 1894.
Minister of Native Affairs from 1894
to 1896. He served in Matabeleland
during 1896.

FAVORITE PASTIMES.

The late Cecil Rhodes was very
fond of horses, and took a two-
hours' drive every morning, starting
at 6 o'clock. He was a deep classi-
cal student, and possessed a fine col-
lection of books, with a separate
library of typewritten translations,
executed specially for him. He was
very fond of reading history and
biographies, and knew Gibbon al-
most by heart. His favorite book
of fiction was Vanity Fair, while
Carlyle and Froude also came in for
a share of his admiration. He was
exceedingly fond of collecting an-
tique furniture, china, curios, etc.,
with a preference for anything Dutch.
Gardening and rose culture were
among his pastimes. His menagerie
on Table Mountain also had a great
attraction for him, the feature of
which was a collection of splendid
horns, which he visited whenever he
could. His zebras, ostriches and
bucks of all kinds were not caged
but allowed to run wild in huge en-
closed tracts of the mountain side.

COLLISION AT JARVIS.

TRAGEDY NEAR TONAWANDA.

Bound His Wife to a Stake in a
Bull's Pen.

A despatch from Tonawanda, N.Y.
says :—The greatest excitement pre-
vails throughout this district over
the horrible murder that was com-
mitted a few morning's ago. J. B.
Post, a farmer, 35 years old, living
on the Worth road, four miles south
of this village, bound his wife,
Amanda, to a stake in the bull pen
of his stable. She wore a red calico
apron, which aroused a confined bull
to frenzy, and in its rage the animal
attacked the woman and gored her
to death.

It is said that Post's act was
caused by jealousy of Hiram Coates,
a Free Methodist preacher, who lives
at Kenmore, half a mile south of
Post's farm. Coates had been a fre-
quent caller at the Post farm, and
had often gone out driving with Mrs.
Post. The other night he met Mrs.
Post at a prayer meeting at Ken-
more, and as the pair were attentive
to each other, Post quarrelled with
his wife on returning home.

After the killing of his wife, Post
started for the Niagara river, with
the supposed intention of casting
himself in. He was stopped on the
way by his brother Frank.

A party of farmers, hurriedly or-
ganized, captured Post without a
struggle on his way to Buffalo. He
was remanded to jail. It is gen-
erally believed that he is insane. He
had often threatened to break up the
friendship between his wife and the
minister. The fact that he chose to
kill his wife by letting the bull
loose upon her is explained by some
on the ground that a poster picture
from "Quo Vadis" on his barn had
deeply impressed him.

4,000 MEN ON PAY ROLL.

Wonderful Progress of Syndicate
at the Soo.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie,
Ont., says:—At the Board of Trade
banquet on Thursday night Mr. C.P.
Worthington, auditor for "the
Clergue Syndicate," gave some in-
teresting data regarding the allied
companies. The companies' pay roll
locally for last month, he said, to-
talled \$120,000, and, in addition to
this, \$50,000 was disbursed for
wages at the mines and along the
line. The companies disburse for
material from \$500,000 to \$750,000
monthly, but February's total came
to \$900,000.

The Algoma Steamship Company,
with their 18 vessels, have a freight
tonnage of 44,000 tons. Upon each
vessel ten men are employed, and
placing those required to get out the
ore at the mines and in loading the
vessels, etc., at about twenty times
the above, Mr. Worthington estimat-
ed that some 4,000 men were on the
pay rolls of the mines, shipping, and
other outside departments.

The company's auditor anticipated
that two blast furnaces would be in
operation here by the first of Aug-
ust next, when the output would be
120,000 tons per month. He hoped
that construction work on the new
tube plate would be under way very
shortly.

THE MURDERER'S PLANS.

Hung Lap Robe Over Window of
Harness Room.

A despatch from Brantford says:—
The Quirk murder mystery remains
unsolved, but Inspector Murray, who
has been working on the case, has
been able to gradually get together
all the facts surrounding the death.
In the confusion arising from the
first excitement of the crime con-
siderable difficulty was experienced
in ascertaining every minute circum-

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All
Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Prospects in immigration to Can-
ada this year are brighter than ever
before. Over 1,500 are now en
route.

It is said that 3,000 settlers from
the United States have already en-
tered the west by way of Portal,
Man., this year.

The Dominion customs revenue
shows an increase for the past nine
months of nearly \$2,000,000.

Sir Charles Cameron, father-in-
law of Commodore Scater of the
warship Condor, after investigations
at Victoria, declares that the vessel
was unstable, underofficered and un-
dermanned.

The Ogilvie Milling Company has
just completed the sale of a train-
load Ogilvie's Hungarian flour for
shipment to Australia.

Mrs. Cecilia de Marsh died at
Kingston, aged 102 years.

Legislation will probably be in-
troduced at the present session to
give the Yukon representation in the
House of Commons.

Mr. Henry Newcombe, of the piano
firm of Octavius Newcombe & Co.,
Toronto, was asphyxiated by gas at
his sister's residence.

Salamon, the Galician wife mur-
derer, will be hanged at Winnipeg
May 27. He asked the judge to see
the King and appeal for mercy.

Rev. A. E. Garvie, of Montrose,
Scotland, has been appointed pro-
fessor of systematic theology and
apologetics in the Congregational
College, Montreal.

Premier Roblin declares over his
own signature that the Liquor Act
is "no prohibition bill whatever, and
it is simply a bill providing for free
whiskey."

It is possible that to finish the ad-
ditional three-million-bushel C.P.R.
elevator at Fort William wood will
have to be used. The demand for
steel is so large that it is with
great difficulty that it is procured.

FOREIGN.

The Quebec Line steamer Pretoria,
from New York to Hamilton, Ber-
muda, returned to port on fire. Her
passengers had to be transferred to
the American Liner Noordland.

Sir James Willcocks, the reliever
of Kumasi, who has been promoted
to the rank of brigadier-general, has
gone to India.

Lord and Lady Dufferin are much
disappointed at the birth of a third
daughter. They had hoped for a lit-
tle Lord Ava.

Among a band of revolutionists
which recently fought with Turkish
troops near Monastir was a woman
dressed as a man.

Within a month over 10,000 troops
will be sent from England to South
Africa.

Mr. Henry Sanderson, of Gorrie,
was fishing, when his pole touched
an electric wire and the shock killed
him.

Dr. F. T. Addyman of St. George's
Hospital, London, says he has com-
pleted the cure of a bad case of
cancer in a woman by the action of
X-rays upon the disease.

Tchengeri, a town of 20,000 in-
habitants in the Turkish province of
Kastamuni, has been completely de-
stroyed by an earthquake.

King Edward's cutter, Britannia,
and Emperor William's new schooner
Meteor will both race off the Isle of
Wight during the Cowes regatta.

Watches have been presented by
Prince and Princess Albert of Bel-
gium to the parents of all the babies

LONDON POLISH UP.

at Army of Spring Cleaners Employed.

A despatch from London says:—house painters and decorators now busy reaping their coronation harvest. The West End never such a spring cleaning. The small army of painters invading fair and Belgravia in the spring his year multiplied tenfold, and West End of London is at present riles of avenues of ladders. ith so much decorating going on progress of the woman decor- in public favor is most conspic- . There is quite a demand for men to design door panels, to de- tate baths and to ornament ceil- and do similar work. One firm loys fifty of these women decor- s. Many of them are of gentle h and they get good pay and satisfaction. Many customers or them because they are not only ker and more conscientious, but use they make less noise about house than men.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.
Activity of the Crisis Is Under- Estimated.

A despatch from London says:—ate advices from Russia, says Times, in an editorial article on lay, indicate that the account of recent disturbances in different is of the Empire which appeared he Official Messenger (the St. ersburg official journal) consid- understated the gravity of the ts. he native Russian press is gagged s the Times, and official influence xerted in order to gag the repre- atives of independent foreign pa- . Many intelligent Russians say t the Czar does not insist on re- ns in regard to many gross ses because these abuses are stud- ly hidden from his gaze. rom a trustworthy private source Times adds, it learns that at the e of the Moscow riot two hun- t students barricaded themselves inst the police, and proclaimed r intention of overthrowing the eriment and setting up a repub-

PATHETIC TRAGEDY.

Young Man Shot His Fiancee, Then Himself.

A despatch from London, Eng., s:—A most pathetic tragedy sed by an unhappy misunder- iding has been revealed at the mer's court at Colwyn Bay. On iday a young man named David hards missed a small box of ey belonging to the shop of ch he was manager. He asked sweetheart, Lillian Keay, who s the only one who saw him put box of money away, to restore thinking she had taken it. She ied any knowledge of the box, thereupon shot her dead, and ned the revolver upon himself and ed himself too. uring the inquest on the two ies Richards' employer rushed o the court, holding up the miss- box, which had been the cause the tragedy. It had been found r the place where the unhappy rderer and suicide had said he it.

ICE-ROYALTY'S DEPARTURE

A despatch from Ottawa says:— Excellence the Governor-General t attend the coronation of King vard. Lord Minto has booked his sage for England, and will sail June 7th by the steamer Parisian n Montreal. Lady Minto sails England on April 12th from New rk by the steamer Minnehaha.

Vanity Fair, while Carlyle and Froude also came in for a share of his admiration. He was exceedingly fond of collecting antique furniture, china, curios, etc., with a preference for anything Dutch. Gardening and rose culture were among his pastimes. His menagerie on Table Mountain also had a great attraction for him, the feature of which was a collection of splendid lions, which he visited whenever he could. His zebras, ostriches and bucks of all kinds were not caged but allowed to run wild in huge enclosed tracts of the mountain side.

COLLISION AT JARVIS.

Three Trainmen Killed and Engines Smashed.

A St. Thomas, Ont., despatch says:—As the result of a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Wabash at Jarvis at 7 o'clock Friday morning, Engineers McGill and Charlton, and Conductor Henry Macdonald are dead, and Martin Donnelly, a brakeman, is suffering from several broken ribs and injuries to his head.

The accident was due partly to a mistake made by Charlton, and partly owing to a dense fog. Charlton had crossing orders at Jarvis, and stopped there, as instructed, but instead of taking the siding at the west switch, he ran up the main line beyond the east switch and backed in. He had got his train clear of the main line with the exception of locomotive, tender, and two cars, when the west-bound freight under Conductor Macdonald, which he was to cross, crashed into his engine.

The fog was so thick that McGill was unaware of the impending danger until it was too late.

McGill was killed instantly, his body being later found in the box of his engine, but Charlton lived for about an hour after he had been taken from the wreck. The firemen saved their lives by jumping. Macdonald was riding in the cab of McGill's engine, and was so badly mutilated that it was impossible to collect his remains from the wreck for removal to St. Thomas.

The bodies of the two engineers and the injured brakeman were brought to St. Thomas, and the wrecking train sent out to clear away the wreckage. Both engines and a number of cars were badly damaged.

All the dead were residents of St. Thomas, and were married. Two of them, McGill and Charlton, leave families.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

St. Paul's Cathedral Now Lighted With Them.

A despatch from London says:—The electric lights in St. Paul's Cathedral, the cost of the installation of which was defrayed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, was tried for the first time at the Saturday afternoon service. The result was everything that could be desired. The candelabra in the choir are modeled after Sir Christopher Wren's old ones, and they showed up beautifully, the elegant scroll work being thrown into strong relief by the hidden lights at the top. The dean and chapter are now hoping for further help to carry out the whole scheme. The cost of the installation, which has been completed for the whole cathedral, has been so heavy that only four of the eight permanent candelabra for the dome have been made.

The German Colonial Office is encouraging the movement to establish cotton-growing in Togoland, East Africa.

The Pike Opera House, Cincinnati, was partially burned on Saturday during a matinee. The audience retired in good order.

the plate would be under way very shortly.

THE MURDERER'S PLANS.

Hung Lap Robe Over Window of Harness Room.

A despatch from Brantford says:—The Quirk murder mystery remains unsolved, but Inspector Murray, who has been working on the case, has been able to gradually get together all the facts surrounding the death. In the confusion arising from the first excitement of the crime considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining every minute circumstance bearing on the incidents of Sunday night.

One startling fact that has been discovered is that the murderer prepared his scene beforehand. In the harness room where Quirk was killed is a glass door opening to the yard. Across this window was pinned a lap robe, which would conceal the affair. All those who went into the harness room after the crime testify to this. He also probably turned on the electric light beforehand. This may in fact have played a part in the plan to lure Quirk out there. The murderer, whoever he was, was in all probability known to Quirk, and was quite unsuspected. He must have summoned Quirk from the bar, perhaps pointed out the gleams of light which would show faintly from the window, in the manner in which the robe was hung, as evidence that someone was out there.

Mr. Toole says they frequently had to put loafers out of the barn on nights when the gates were left open, and it may be that Quirk was induced to go with the murderer in the belief either that some tramp was out there asleep or some one was trying to steal his game cocks. As Quirk entered the harness room it is quite evident that he was struck three times in quick succession, either with a hatchet or an iron bar, and the body placed in the position, as found, by the murderer.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A new developed feature is the receipt of another anonymous letter by the Courier, this time from Buffalo.

This is the third anonymous letter in the case. The first was received by the Courier from Woodstock, the second by Toole from Detroit, and now this one from Buffalo. All of them have been handed to the police. They seem to be written by the same man, and it looks as though they were intended for a blind.

KILLED UNARMED BOERS.

Two Officers Courtmartialed and Shot.

A despatch from London says:—A week ago it was reported that General Kitchener had had certain colonial officers shot for killing unarmed Boer prisoners. The story was revived on Tuesday, but no details were given. A correspondent now learns that the facts are as follows:—Four officers of the Bushveldt Carbineers were tried by court-martial on the charge of shooting a number of Boers who had surrendered as prisoners of war. The accused were convicted, and two of them were shot and one sentenced to 25 years' penal servitude. The fourth officer acted as King's evidence and was sentenced to deportation. Official despatches on the subject are expected to be published shortly.

4,000 HOUSES BURNED.

Manufacturing Town in Japan Suffers From Fire.

A despatch from Yokohama says:—A fire at the silk manufacturing town of Fukui has destroyed 4,000 houses.

an electric wire and the shock killed him.

Dr. F. T. Addyman of St. George's Hospital, London, says he has completed the cure of a bad case of cancer in a woman by the action of X-rays upon the disease.

Tchangeri, a town of 20,000 inhabitants in the Turkish province of Kastamuni, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake.

King Edward's cutter, Britannia, and Emperor William's new schooner Meteor will both race off the Isle of Wight during the Cowes regatta.

Watches have been presented by Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium to the parents of all the babies born on the same day as their son.

Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who has been studying the causes of leprosy in South Africa, says the primary cause of the disease is the use, as food, of badly cured salt fish.

Twenty-five saloons at Cheyenne, Wyo., were compelled to close last month, because the Union Pacific forbids employes to frequent drinking places whether on or off duty.

An effort to have corporal punishment in the public schools at Fulton, N.Y., abolished failed, the Board of Education declaring itself a strong believer in the efficacy of an occasional thrashing.

BRITISH TRADE GOOD.

London Telegraph Thinks War Has Awakened Energy.

A despatch from London says:—The papers on Monday morning publish editorial articles on the satisfactory condition of the finances of the United Kingdom, as revealed by the revenue returns. They generally congratulate the country that in spite of the war the prosperity of trade continues. This prosperity, the newspapers declare, is proved by the large increase in revenue from the income tax.

It is estimated that the budget deficit will reach £27,000,000, and that the success of previous experiments will induce Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, further to widen the basis of taxation.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that the war has had the effect of awakening the energy of the whole Empire, and that it may prove to be the salvation of Great Britain's business position in the world.

THE SPITHEAD REVIEW.

About 150 Warships Will Participate in the Event.

A despatch from London says:—The great naval review at Spithead and Portsmouth on the occasion of King Edward's coronation has been definitely fixed for June 28. Details of the programme have not been arranged yet, but about 130 ships of the British navy and 20 warships of other nationalities will be present.

CURE FOR CATARACT.

Oculist Succeeds in Treatment Without Operation.

A despatch from Paris says:—A Bordeaux oculist, M. Cadel, has taken up with remarkable success the treatment of cataract without operation by the application of baths of salicylate of soda. He has arrested the progress of opacity of the crystalline lens for several years in numerous cases, and is sanguine of success if the treatment is begun at an early stage.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

A despatch from Simla, India, says:—The plague situation is growing worse in the Punjab, where 70,000 deaths are reported monthly.

Bookstore AND Stationery House

WINDOW SHADES, THE BEST SHADES PROCURABLE.

E. R. WOOD,
Managing

"The farming community receive SPECIAL attention in all legislation affecting assessments a common well being of the Pro and more to that purport. sounds well, and ought to ca farmers, or at least all such willing to be humbugged. In t ceding paragraph of the ver; address he declared: "I hold principle of equal rights to a special privileges to none. an

All our Wallpaper is properly trimmed.
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WINDOW SHADES, THE BEST SHADES PROCURABLE.

Plain Shades, rollers not guaranteed, 30c—guaranteed Hartshorn rollers, 35c.; Decorated Shades 45c—Paper Shades 15c—Lace and Insertion Shades 80c and \$1.00.

WINDOW POLES--In Oak, Ebony, Walnut Mahogany, Cherry, with wood or brass ends and fittings, 25c—with better brass fitting 35c and 50c. White Poles, all fittings complete, 50c. Long poles, in all colors, 4c per foot, 12 foot lengths 40c.

The Napanee Express

MR. CARSCALLEN'S LAST ADDRESS.

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

Mr. T. G. Carscallen as the candidate of the Conservative party for the coming Provincial election, has already found it necessary to prepare and issue a second address to the Electors of Lennox, as he writes that "I have found one misapprehension as to my platform and views on the questions before the public." He then goes on to thus explain his present position: "I am unequivocally and absolutely opposed to bonuses and other extraordinary favors being granted to corporations and individuals. I hold the principles of equal rights to all and special favors to none; and will vote for and support these principles if elected.

All that sounds very fine, but who can tell first what it all means? It is doubtful if the Conservative party candidate can explain it all himself, and if he can it would look as though a third address will soon be in order from him to again explain misapprehensions as to his platform and views. He is to-day before the electors as the

nominee and the candidate of the Conservative party, and looks to that party for support. But where is the consistency of expecting the support of a party unless he stands on the party platform? What right has a party candidate, having received and accepted its nomination, to come out and declare himself independent of the party principles, and to pledge himself to steadily vote in opposition to those principles, if elected by the party?

If he goes on with a canvass of that kind the chances are that the "misapprehension" he now makes mention of will be greatly increased instead of lessened. Mr. Carscallen has been a most faithful supporter and follower of the Conservative party all his life time. Probably he never gave other than a Conservative party vote at any political election. No doubt the Lennox Conservatives, in convention assembled, tendered him their nomination as candidate and standard bearer BECAUSE they considered he could always be relied on to always pull straight in the party traces. But now he comes out at once and declares himself opposed, tooth and nail—"unequivocally and absolutely opposed"—to one of the fundamental principles of the Conservative party, and the very Conservative leaders he has steadily supported and voted for during the past twenty years or more! Everybody knows that Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and the other great Conservative fathers of the National Policy were the actual founders and supporters of the Bonus and Subsidy systems. They maintained those systems all the time they were in power, from 1878 downward, and they had the united support of the Conservative party throughout the Dominion, including Ontario, in pursuing that Bonus policy.

They gave large subsidies to the Canadian Pacific and all the other railways built during all the years

they were in power. They originated the iron bounty. The Conservative Government in 1883 brought down a policy of paying a bounty on every ton of pig iron manufactured in Canada and, later on, on every ton of steel made from such iron. That was their settled policy to the last day of the existence of that government. That is the party policy to-day. They also originated the policy of bonuses to various branches of manufacturers, as well as to high protective duties, and fishery bounties as well. They had no more loyal supporters in all these than the Conservatives of Lennox, who made it a standing rule to unanimously adopt a vote of confidence in these Conservative party leaders, Dominion and Provincial, generally whenever they met. It is well known, too, that Mr. Carscallen has always been among the most loyal of these faithful supporters.

Does anyone doubt if there was a chance of re-electing the Conservative party to power to-morrow, standing on this old time platform, but that Mr. Carscallen would be among the most faithful and zealous of its supporters? How comes it, then, all at once that he makes this sudden break against the platform and principles of his own party. Has he now adopted the principle of "becoming all things to all men, in order that he may gain some?" It is rumored that a number of the old time Patrons in this county—the former most determined opponents of the Conservative party and of the N. P.—the men that Mr. Carscallen himself always fought hard to put down and keep down, are expected to swallow this bait and "come over."

One is here reminded of the funny story told on the platform at the great Conservative demonstration in the Napanee park a few summers ago by Hon. Hugh John Macdonald of the railway conductor who assured the passenger that the car platform must

Mr. Carscallen then goes on to coolly declare another plank in newly announced platform: "The farming community should receive SPECIAL attention in all legislation affecting assessments and common well being of the Province and more to that purport. sounds well, and ought to catch farmers, or at least all such a willing to be humbugged. In the ceding paragraph of the very address he declared: "I hold the principle of equal rights to all, special privileges to none, and vote for and support these principles if elected."

Compare the two paragraphs first declares for "special privilege, none," and the very next the FARMERS must get "special attention That may serve as a platform "in by." The man could not state the two at the same time.

But, is not Mr. Carscallen hereing a very sharp curve? Ever the N. P. was made a Conservative platform in 1878 Mr. Carscallen always supported it, and heartily, too. Did that platform "equal rights to all," or "special tion" to the farmers? How we farmers bonused, or protected? On the other hand, were not the ufactures given many and exp advantages at the expense of farmers? Between 1881 and during which time that policy v force, did not the farming popu of Lennox decrease by nearly thousand, and did not the value the farms in this county decre tens of thousands? Did not Mr scallen go right on faithfully su ing that party and that policy a time? Who ever heard that l so suddenly had his eyes open shifted his ground until these votes election addresses appeared.

Does anybody really expect t would not join the straight Con tive ranks in the Legislature sh be elected there? The Conserv now have an amendment to the in the House of Commons sub and being debated, declaring fo protection for the manufacture industries, such "as will at all secure the Canadian market." I moved by Mr. Borden, the Con tive leader, and is being support every member of the party House. The vote will be take week, some day. It means, means anything, increased pr nearly every manufactured arti farmers have to buy, and theref creased cost of living. Shou Conservatives be successful in g that amendment adopted—wh not at all probable—it would me defeat and resignation of the Government, the formation of a servative government and the ad of a higher protective tariff for facturers. All the Conserv speeches being made clearly i that, now, should the Conservat succeed, who would rejoice heartily and throw up his hat than Mr. Carscallen? Where would be his "equal rights to al his "special attention to the f interests?"

On the other hand, Mr. Mad presents the party who has been crying out for more fair pl equal rights for the farming in and he has not thus to turn rou swallow himself in order to s address to the electors that is cent with his past political cou professions. Let candid men n how the whole case now sta ds

AN ELE

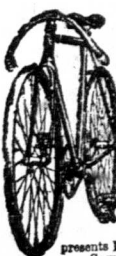
If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Cold in the Throat. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

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Address plainly, The Sovereign Seed House, Dept. 401, Toronto, Ont.

To THE SOVEREIGN SEED HOUSE
Dear Sirs, I received all your presents and am delighted with them. They are all beautiful. I will continue to work for you as I find you do as you grow.
NELLIE MCQUAIN, Peterboro, Ont.

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REPORT AND FURTHER
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E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

gen, potash and phosphoric acid a soil contains. When we consider that an ordinary crop of wheat of 25 bushels per acre removed about \$8.75 worth of these elements from the soil, and a crop of corn nearly as much, we can readily see that when a soil is exhausted of these elements it is quite expensive to replace them by using commercial fertilizers. Now if we feed our crops on the farm we can return about 80 per cent. of these elements to the soil in the manure, and at the same time get twice the market value of our produce. We can readily see that it is more profitable to farm so as to improve our soil, than to sell our crops on the market and at the same time be losing heavily in the fertility of the soil.

I would not advocate the feeding of wheat, but would sell it and purchase bran or cottonseed meal, which is worth more for feed than wheat, and has about double the manurial value. If I sold much wheat I would use commercial fertilizers freely, for it is impossible to keep up the farm and sell grain without their use. If we grow all the forage crops we can and feed them on the farm, carefully save and return the manure, we need have but little fear about the fertility of the land.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

WHILE PARLIAMENT Is in Session, Ottawa People Hear of a Marvellous Cure.

It is a Rescue From Suffering and
Death Effected by

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

MR. BROWN SAYS:

"After the Use of Paine's Celery
Compound I am Now in the
Best of Health."

The greatest of modern physicians, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., L.L.D., after years of long practice and close scientific study, gave to suffering and diseased men and women his marvellous life-giving prescription, with the conviction and positive knowledge that it had peculiar virtues and ample powers to cure, after the terrible verdict "incurable" was uttered by the medical practitioner.

Thousands of the strongest testimonials from the best known and most reliable men and women of our country fully sustain the claims made by Dr. Phelps regarding his incomparable Paine's Celery Compound.

One of the most convincing proofs furnished, comes recently from a gentleman widely known in the Capital City, we refer to Mr. Alfred Brown, 91 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont. Mr. Brown's letter fully demonstrates the fact that the greatest sufferer may cast off his or her burden of disease and become well, strong and happy. It proves too that the great medicine maintains more firmly than ever before its unrivalled place in the estimation of people of wealth and social standing as well as with the masses. Mr. Brown says:

"I acknowledge with thankfulness and pleasure the fact that I have been cured of a very painful illness of eight years standing by use of Paine's Celery Compound. I had, during the years of my illness tried almost all the advertised medicines without deriving any good results. I was also treated by several of the best doctors of this city, hoping to find

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured.

\$1.90 a bottle.
All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LIVING IN LONDON.

It Is Not a Good Place For a Man of Small Income.

An American who in the classical language of his country is at present "located" in London wants to know whether any city in the world is quite so niggardly as our town. He has been going the round of the London restaurants and has encountered in the management of them a spirit which distresses him. "There is, to begin with," he says, "a charge of from twopence to sixpence for guarding your hat and coat in the cloakroom, and a tip in addition is expected. You want to wash your hands—another twopence or another sixpence and another tip. You take up the menu, and, behold, there is an intimation that a charge of threepence each person will be made under the guise of 'table money.' The charge varies according to the nature of the place. Threepence is the lowest and sixpence perhaps the average. At a great many restaurants it is 1 shilling and in at least two that I have visited is 6d. The only difference is that in the lower priced restaurants it is called 'table money' and in the higher priced ones placed under the captivating heading of 'convert.' To my mind, an entrance fee frankly demanded at the door would be much less offensive than to find yourself asked at the end of a dinner to pay for the trouble and expense of cleaning up the cutlery you have used."

His conclusion of the whole matter is that "London lives by imposing a fixed tariff on the accessories that in every other city I have ever been to are thrown in gratis," and he thinks that being a gentleman is one of the most expensive professions an Englishman can have. He declares it to be an utter delusion that London is a cheap place to live in. "For the poor man," he says, "the man whose income is less than £800 a year, there is no city where less can be had in the way of comforts and even the necessities of life. In New York it is only the luxuries that cost. The expenses of everyday living may be as great or as small as one cares to make them. New York, in fact, is laid out for the poor man. From the transportation system to the price of such fundamental charges on

occupied—that it was not in. to stand on, "but to go in by." ory then greatly amused the vative Association leaders here, eered it loudly. But who then d that their own candidate so soon adopt it? "How many onest minded Conservatives in : would work hard and try and fr. Carscallen if they really ed he intended that platform for er purpose than merely to "go now? Do they expect it is ne he intends to stand on? veteran old showman, Barnum, o say, as the result of many xperience, that the people liked umbugged and were willing to it. He made no secret of it acted on that experience. Let w see how many of the old s and others of Lennox are ; to be bamboozled.

THE FARMER'S SPECIAL.
Carscallen then goes on to thus declare another plank in his announced platform:
"The farming community should SPECIAL attention in all legis- affecting assessments and the n well being of the Province," ore to that purport. That well, and ought to catch the s, or at least all such as are ; to be humbugged. In the pre- paragraph of the very same s he declared: "I hold to the ple of equal rights to all, and ; to none, and will

HOW TO MAINTAIN SOIL FER- TILITY.

"We all know that it is very desirable to have a fertile soil in which to grow crops," says F. P. Peck, of Michigan, "for success in farming depends largely on the fertility of the land. Every one knows of many, once fertile farms, which are not now producing half what they should—scarcely enough to pay for the labor necessary to produce a crop. It is more profitable to farm so as to maintain or improve the soil than it is to rob the soil of its fertility, and in the end bring ruin to the owner of the farm."

How is this to be done? I believe our greatest loss of fertility is the loss of humus. A soil without humus will not carry a crop successfully through a drouth. A clay soil devoid of humus will be lumpy and hard, and will not retain moisture for very long. We all know the effect on the crop and the great amount of labor required to prepare such a piece of ground for a crop. Hence our aim should be to farm so as to produce and leave as much humus in the ground as possible. This is best accomplished by a rotation of crops, and one crop in the rotation should be clover, which is our greatest soil renovator. We should aim to feed everything, or nearly everything, produced on the farm, and if we add a little bran or concentrated feed to the ration of each animal and carefully save and apply all the

to declare another plank in his announced platform: farming community should SPECIAL attention in all legislative assessments and the well being of the Province," are to that purport. That well, and ought to catch the, or at least all such as are to be humbugged. In the pre-paragraph of the very same he declared: "I hold to the e of equal rights to all, and privileges to none, and will and support these principles ad."

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Who ever heard that he had lenly had his eyes opened and his ground until these catch- lection addresses appeared?

anybody really expect that he not join the straight Conserva- nks in the Legislature should he ed there? The Conservatives ve an amendment to the Budget House of Commons submitted ing debated, declaring for more ion for the manufacturers and ries, such "as will at all times the Canadian market." It was by Mr. Borden, the Conserva- der, and is being supported by member of the party in the

The vote will be taken this some day. It means, if it anything, increased prices to every manufactured article the s have to buy, and therefore in- l cost of living. Should the vatives be successful in getting mendment adopted—which is all probable—it would mean the and resignation of the present ment, the formation of a Con- ive government and the adoption gher protective tariff for manu- ers. All the Conservative es being made clearly indicate ow, should the Conservatives so d, who would rejoice more y and throw up his hat higher Mr. Carscallen? Where, then, be his "equal rights to all," and ecial attention to the farm- s' sts?"

he other hand, Mr. Madole re- is the party who has always ying out for more fair play and rights for the farming interests, has not thus to turn round and w himself in order to issue an s to the electors that is consist- his last political course and sions. Let candid men note just he whole case now stands.

AN ELECTOR.

the great amount of labor required to prepare such a piece of ground for a crop. Hence our aim should be to farm so as to produce and leave as much humus in the ground as possible. This is best accomplished by a rotation of crops, and one crop in the rotation should be clover, which is our greatest soil renovator. We should aim to feed everything, or nearly everything, produced on the farm, and if we add a little bran or concentrated feed to the ration of each animal and carefully save and apply all the manure, it is easy to see that we shall maintain, and probably add to the fertility of the soil.

Many advocate the plowing under of green crops, but unless a farm is very much run down I would not practice this, unless it be to bury a second crop of clover or a clover crop sowed to protect the ground during the winter. A cover crop should always be sowed whenever a piece of ground remains idle during the fall and winter. Many times we have a piece of stubble which we intend to plant to corn or potatoes. On this we can grow a crop of rye or peas and barley, either of which will make a large growth and can be plowed under in time to plant to corn. This adds largely to the humus of the soil and will tend to carry the crop through a drouth without injury.

As I said, it should be our aim to feed all, or nearly all we raise on our farms for the purpose of keeping up the fertility of the farm, and I believe it to be more profitable to sell our produce in the form of butter, beef, pork, etc., than to sell it in the rough. I believe our produce, fed to good stock, will bring us more than twice what it will sell for on the market. For example: I can feed a cow for 12½¢ per day, and have her bring in 25¢ per day or more for butter alone, and I believe the same to be true with all other kinds of stock.

Many advocate the use of commercial fertilizers. Of course, the basis of all our fertility is the amount of nitro-

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a **pound a day** by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

depression of the system, the sufferer may cast off his or her burden of disease and become well, strong and happy. It proves too that the great medicine maintains more firmly than ever before its unrivalled place in the estimation of people of wealth and social standing as well as with the masses. Mr. Brown says:

"I acknowledge with thankfulness and pleasure the fact that I have been cured of a very painful illness of eight years standing by use of Paine's Celery Compound. I had, during the years of my illness tried almost all the advertised medicines without deriving any good results. I was also treated by several of the best doctors of this city, hoping to find that one of them at least would understand my case.

"I was getting worse, and was told I was incurable. I was indeed in a critical condition. I could not go from the house alone, as I was liable to sudden collapse. I tried hospital treatment, but no relief or good results came to me. I could not sleep; anything that I ate increased my agonies; I was extremely weak, restless, tired and despondent; was obliged to walk about with my hands pressed firmly into my left side to ease my pains; my feet and hands were cold continually; had inclination to vomit, had profuse, cold sweats, quick breathing and would be racked with pain for hours at a time.

"After the regular use of Paine's Celery Compound for a time, I am now in the best of health, have good appetite and can use any kind of food. Thank God I am my old self once more, all through the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

In popular usage asthma is a term employed to describe a well known condition, yet it is significant of the broadened knowledge of diseases in general that, as a distinct disease, the name is applied in a more and more restricted sense by physicians.

For example, the asthma of which Dr. Johnson complains in his later years, as recorded by Boswell, is so clearly set forth by the faithful biographer that the modern physician is even now able to determine that an affection of the heart was responsible for it.

Asthma is often a family affection and is frequently traceable to parents, grandparents or great-grandparents. Most sufferers are of an excitable, emotional or nervous temperament. It bears a rather striking analogy to epilepsy in that its attacks are characterized by suddenness and influenced by strong emotions, like fear or grief, and not infrequently occur at night, when the sufferer may be plunged from deep sleep into an attack. In both diseases excitement during the day is often followed by attacks.

Physicians believe, however, that a high strung organization alone is not sufficient to develop the disorder, but that some other source of irritation must be added—that is, some faulty state of the system elsewhere, like disease of the digestive tract, harmful factors circulating in the blood, obstacles to free breathing in the nose and others.

Whatever may be the source they must be dealt with energetically and at an early stage, since long standing cases of asthma invariably develop changes in the lungs and heart which are permanent. The disease can then be dealt with only by measures aimed at palliating and cutting short the separate attacks and with no reasonable hope of an actual, permanent cure.

For the young sufferer and for those in the early attacks of asthma the writer would emphasize the necessity of a thorough search for and the removal of any and every error in hygienic living in order to avoid the suffering of the chronic asthmatic and the further diseases which it brings in its train.—Youth's Companion.

have. He declares it to be an utter delusion that London is a cheap place to live in. "For the poor man," he says, "the man whose income is less than £800 a year, there is no city where less can be had in the way of comforts and even the necessities of life. In New York it is only the luxuries that cost. The expenses of everyday living may be as great or as small as one cares to make them. New York, in fact, is laid out for the poor man. From the transportation system to the price of such fundamental charges on the household treasury as coal, ice, fuel, meat, bread, milk and fruit, almost everything conspires to bring him in a good return for a very small outlay. All these things are cheaper in New York than in London."—London Chronicle.

Houses and Superstitions.

"Real estate men are gradually forgetting most of the old time superstitions which used to cause us much trouble," said a dealer the other day. "The number of houses which cannot be rented or sold on account of being haunted or because some terrible crime was committed on the premises is rapidly decreasing. We run across only a few people who balk at living in house No. 13. Even elderly men who have made big fortunes are beginning to believe that there is nothing in the old saying that the aged rich man builds a mansion to die in."

Distinctly Original.

Clara—But were the places described in Tom's book at all like the real places and did the men and women act and talk like real people?

Edith—Mercy, no! The book is distinctly original. That is the charm of it, you know.



In every town and village may be had, the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Imperial Oil Co.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Licorice -
Rhubarb -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Eli Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Raspberries Flavour.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

44ly

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6		Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	
Lve Tweed	0	8:30	8:30	8:30		Lve Deseronto	0	6:45	6:45	6:45	
Stouffville	4	9:00	9:00	9:00		Napanee	9	7:15	12:25	4:30	
Larkins	7	9:30	9:30	9:30		Napanee Mills	15	8:00	12:40	4:40	
Maribank	13	7:00	7:00	3:50		Newburgh	17	8:10	12:50	5:00	
Brinsville	17	7:25	7:25	4:05		Thomson's Mills	18	8:15	1:00	5:15	
Tamworth	23	7:45	2:25	4:15		Camden East	23	8:30	1:13	5:25	
Wilson	24	8:00	2:45	4:35		Yarker	23	8:55	1:13	5:35	
Enterprise	26	8:00	2:45	4:35		Galbraith	25	9:07	1:25	5:45	
Mudlake Bridge	31	8:15	2:53	4:47		Moscow	27	9:07	1:25	5:45	
Calverton	33	8:25	3:05	5:03		Mudlake Bridge	30	9:20	1:40	5:57	
Moscow	35	9:00	3:05	5:25		Enterprise	32	9:20	1:40	5:57	
Yarker	39	9:10	3:18	5:40		Wilson	34	9:40	2:00	6:20	
Camden East	41	9:25	3:25	5:50		Brinsville	41	9:55	2:10	6:30	
Thomson's Mills	43	9:40	3:35	6:00		Newburgh	45	10:10	2:25	6:45	
Newburgh						Tamworth					
Napanee Mills						Tweed					

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MOSCOW.

The sugar weather is over. Those having a bush report a good run of sap. Mr. J. A. Amey made over 200 gallons of syrup.

The farmers of this vicinity are talking about commencing seeding.

Everything seems quiet since the "cheese factory" revival has closed.

A number of the young people from here and the adjoining villages, Colebrook and Petworth, attended a "census party" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lamkins on the evening of Good Friday. All report having a good time.

A large crowd attended Easter service Sunday morning.

How One Million is Spent. Not less than one million dollars is annually spent by people seeking an absolute cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Numerous are the remedies, but the one standing pre-eminently above all others is Catarrhzone. It cures these diseases because it is sure to reach them. Catarrhzone is inhaled into the lungs, throat, and nasal passages, and bathes every part of the diseased membrane with its germ-killing, healing vapour. You simply breathe Catarrhzone and it cures. Price 25c and \$1 at druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

CENTREVILLE.

Quite a number of farmers have commenced ploughing sod. A little seeding has already been done.

A great amount of maple syrup has been made this season in this vicinity.

James Perry a resident of this place for about eight years, passed away on the 25th inst. The funeral took place on Thursday last, to Morven cemetery. Deceased was a shoe-maker by trade, and was aged about 65 years. A wife and one daughter are left to mourn his loss.

A number of young boys have begun to drill for the "reformatory."

Schools are now closed for Easter vacation.

Visitors:—Miss M. Ingoldsby, Kingston; Miss L. Gehan, Ormiston; East; P. Hogan, Erinsville; M. McCaig, Marysville.

Polson's Nerviline Cures Rheumatism. The remarkable strength and marvellous soothing power of Nerviline renders it quite infallible in rheumatism. Five times stronger than any other remedy, its penetrating power enables it to reach the source of the pain and drive out the disease. Nerviline is stronger, more penetrating, more highly pain-subduing in its action than any other medicine heretofore devised for the cure of rheumatism. Sold in large 25 cent bottles every where.

ENTERPRISE.

Our local wheelmen had to postpone their wheeling on Sunday owing to the bad condition of the roads after the recent heavy rains.

Mr. P. J. Whalen, of Newburgh, was in the village on Friday.

Miss Evans, of Moscow, is dress-making in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hinch, of Chippewa, have moved into the village, where they intend to reside in future.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the guests of Mr. R. Jackson, on Sunday last.

Miss Mary Walsh, who has been visiting friends around here for the past six weeks, went to Newburgh on Wednesday, where she intends to remain for the summer.

Miss Wagar, who has been attending the Collegiate Institute, at Sydenham, is home to spend her Easter holidays.

Farmers are busy loading a car of

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by nervousness and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Jones, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself in a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old and developed so rapidly that when 18 she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but, as they fairly say, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparil

This peculiar medicine positively cures the scrofulous disposition and cures the dis-

pleasant to get stormbound, especially when there is a good run of sap.

Miss McGuinness spent Sunday at Mrs. Whelan's. She leaves this for her home in Richmond for her holidays. There'll be lonely to cherish while the days are gone.

We are pleased to see that Whelan is regaining his former health. He has been troubled with prostration lately.

As I listen to the distant booming of the shots in blasting in the north, it reminds me of the scenes of war described in Charles O'Malley. We are to build a derrick for hoisting debris out of the mine.

John Dowling spent Monday at P. Furlong's.

Luke Whelan spent Sunday at W. J. Dowling's.

A number of our men have returned from this vicinity to Enterprize load oak for Jas. Scantlin.

The Poisoned Spring.—As it is so in man, pollute the spring and waste are bound to follow—the and nerves out of kilter means p the spring. South American Ner great purifier, cures indigestion, and tones the nerves. The dence of its efficacy is the ur testimony of thousands of cured or by A. W. Grange & Bro.—76

COLLINS BAY.

Spring is coming and we are to welcome it back again.

The Collins Bay school has until the 7th of April, and they are enjoying themselves to the capacity.

Mrs. M. Macdonald has been from her home to Ernestown.

Mrs. Grass and son, from here, are visiting Mr. D. J. Rankin.

Mr. Lockwood and son have returned to Toronto.

Mr. T. Cousins and family are to move to Toronto.

The Sunshine Circle is going to their meeting at Mr. H. Smith's day night.

The Methodist church held social on Wednesday night, April 1st.

Miss Mabel Howard is honoring her parents, during the holidays.

Miss Myrtle Clement has gone to visit to her aunt.

Mr. John Holmes has purchased property owned by Robt. Pratt.

Mr. R. Huff has moved to Toronto, formerly occupied by Mr. Thor.

Some of the villagers are in their houses by a coat of paint.

Life's a Burden.—If the stomach

Stations.		Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Lve	Tweed	0	6 30	3 05		
	Stoco	3	6 35	3 15		
	Larkins	7	6 50	3 30		
	Marlbank	13	7 10	3 50		
	Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05		
	Tamworth	23	7 45	4 25	4 15	
	Wilson	24				
	Enterprise	25	8 00	4 45	4 35	
	Madlake Bridge	31	8 15	5 00		
	Moscow	33	8 30	5 15		
	Galbraith	38				
Arr	Yarker	35	8 25	5 05	5 00	
Lve	Yarker	35	8 30	5 05	5 25	
	Camden East	39	9 10	5 45	5 40	
	Thomson's Mills	40				
	Newburgh	41	9 25	5 50	5 50	
	Napanee Mills	43	9 40	6 00		
Arr	Napanee	49	9 55	6 15		
Lve	Napanee	49				
	Deseronto Junction	54		6 55		
Arr	Deseronto	55		7 10		

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Stations.	Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Lve	Kingston	0		4 00			
	G. T. R. Junction	2		4 10			
	Glenvale	10		4 33			
	Murvale	14		4 45			
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	8 00		5 00		
Lv	Sydenham	23	8 10				
	Frontenac	22					
Arr	Yarker	26	8 35		5 15		
Lve	Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 25		
	Camden East	30	9 10	3 15	5 40		
	Thomson's Mills	31					
	Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 50		
	Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35	6 00		
Arr	Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 15		
Lve	Napanee	40					
	Deseronto Junction	45		6 55			
Arr	Deseronto	49		7 10			

B. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

Stations.		Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Lve	Deseronto	0	6 45			
	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00			
Arr	Napanee	9	7 15			
	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30	
	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 50	
	Newburgh	17	8 19	12 50	5 00	
	Thomson's Mills	18				
	Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15	
Arr	Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25	
Lve	Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 35	
	Galbraith	25				
	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45	
	Madlake Bridge	30				
	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	5 57	
	Wilson	34				
	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20	
	Erinsville	41	9 55	2 10	6 30	
	Marlbank	45	10 10		6 45	
	Larkins	51	10 35		7 05	
	Stoco	55	10 50		7 15	
Arr	Tweed	58	11 05		7 25	

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		Stations.	Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Lve	Deseronto	0	6 45				
	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00				
Arr	Napanee	9	7 15				
	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30		
	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 50		
	Newburgh	17	8 19	12 50	5 00		
	Thomson's Mills	18					
Arr	Yarker	19	8 18	1 00	5 15		
Lve	Yarker	23	8 30	1 12	5 25		
	Frontenac	27					
	Harrowsmith	30	9 00		6 10		
Arr	Sydenham	34	9 00		6 20		
	Harrowsmith	30	9 05				
	Murvale	35	9 15				
	Glenvale	39	9 25				
	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45				
Arr	Kingston	49	10 00				

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 3-1v

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st. Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at "lower than the owes" rate.
H. M. DEROCHÉ, Q. C. 5-1v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros.
DENTISTS.
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University.
Office over Dr. See's.
Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee

Wood For Sale!
Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.
S. CASEY DENISON.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the guests of Mr. R. Jackson, on Sunday last.
Miss Mary Walsh, who has been visiting friends around here for the past six weeks, went to Newburgh on Wednesday, where she intends to remain for the summer.
Miss Wagar, who has been attending the Collegiate Institute, at Sydenham, is home to spend her Easter holidays.
Farmers are busy loading a car of hogs for shipment. Prices are good.
Our school closed for the Easter holidays. It will re-open on Monday the 7th inst.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. Jas. Scanlin is at present ill with a serious attack of rheumatism. We hope for her speedy recovery.
Mr. Joseph Barrett is all smiles. It's a boy.
Mrs. DeLine, Marlbank, spent a couple of days in the village last week renewing acquaintances.

The True Tragedy of Life is ill health, disappointed ambitions, usefulness destroyed. P.thetic! nay, tragic. Poor blood, weak nerves, a tired brain. Is there hope? Yes! Because there is a cure.
Ferrozone Tablets make blood, not blue blood, but the fluid that strengthens the whole body. Ferrozone does this quickly by improving digestion, stimulating assimilation and by imparting health and tone to the whole system. Mr. Grange, druggist will tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone. Ask him to tell you of the wonderful curative properties of Ferrozone Tablets.

TRAFFORD.
Too late for last week's issue.
The Dwyer mine is still flourishing and gives promise of rich rewards to be reaped in the near future. Mr. Chisholm and two celebrated mineralogists, Henry Swampwood and James Stoneboat, from Greenridge, Ont., were in this week and pronounced the mineral taken out to be A1. They visited through the section and intended calling on our teacher, but as it was late when they got through with mineralogy they only heard the bell. We appreciate their labor on our behalf and hope to see them again in the near future.
Mr. John Dowling has returned from Croghan, N.Y. His many friends are pleased to see him looking so well.
Who got stormbound last week? Better study meteorology, as it is un-



Dunlop Detachable Tires
First in 1888—
Foremost ever since.
To have been "first" merely proves antiquity.
To have remained first proves merit.
DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

social on Wednesday night. Ap Miss Mabel Howard is homing her parents, during the holidays.
Miss Myrtle Clement has go visit to her aunts.
Mr. John Holmes has purch property owned by Robt. Pretty Mr. R. Huff has moved to th formerly occupied by Mr. Thom Some of the villagers are im their houses by a coat of paint.

FLOWER AND TREE

Keep begonias where the air too dry, and they will not dro leaves.
In watering house plants st should be given to soak the so oughly.
A tree is nearly dormant in especially one that has been transplanted.
Plants in a dormant state very little water during the and an excess will cause decay.
Drenching rosebushes with quassia tea is a good curative and other destructive insects and
To root cuttings quickly fill a full of sand, into which the sli be set. Keep the sand the cons of mud.
Never give up a decaying re until you have tried watering it three times a week with soot to short time.
Repotting of plants becomes sary for two reasons—the pla up the available fertility in t and fills the pots with roots.
To prevent crocheted trees fro ting after they come into beari and fasten two small limbs to and as the stem grows it will splitting.
Cuttings of quick growing h ous plants, like heliotropi, v phlox, geraniums, root quickl, in the warm, quietest of all, cuttings when the plants are in orous.

Quaint Plea For a Pension
All sorts of special pleas hav made in applications for pensio of the most ludicrous was n Portland. When the applica asked is he ever served in the navy, he said, "No." Asked what grounds he based his app on, he said that he was in east egon when the Indians went warpath; that in making for a safety he and some other men v teaked by the Indians, one of tl men being killed and another w he escaped on account of the fl of his horse, but the encounter him such excitement that he b occasional fits ever since, and count of the fits he thought he titled to a pension.
"Bought my life for 35 cents was one man's way of putting it had been pronounced incurabl chronic dyspepsia. "It was a livi to me until I tried Dr. Von Stan apple Tablets. Thanks to them am well, and I tell my friends I b life for 35 cents." 60 in a box. A. W. Grange & Bro.—80

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE in the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.
Physician and Surgeon
Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opp site residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Lumber, Doors Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings
Bee Hives and Sections
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Orders Solicited.
FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited is not a disease but the scrofulous disposition. It is generally and chiefly indicated by eruptions; sometimes by pale, nervousness and general debility. A disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, 1 St. Troy, Ohio, when she was ten years old, manifesting itself by a sore in her neck, which caused great pain, and, and became a running sore. Afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old, developed so rapidly that when she was 18 she had eleven running sores on her head and about her ears. These sufferers were not benefited by medicinal treatment, but, as they voluntarily, were completely cured by

Wells' Sarsaparilla

This peculiar medicine positively cures the scrofulous disposition and radiantly and permanently cures the disease.

Want to get stormbound, especially there is a good run of sap.

McGuinness spent Sunday at Whelan's. She leaves this week for home in Richmond to spend old days. There'll be lonely hearts erish while the days are going by. They are pleased to see that Luke is regaining his former spirits. As has been troubled with nervous ration lately.

I listen to the distant boom of shots in blasting in the mine, it reminds me of the scenes of Waterloo depicted in Charles O'Malley. They build a derrick for hoisting the ore out of the mine.

John Dowling spent Monday evening at Furlong's.

John Whelan spent Sunday evening at J. Dowling's.

A number of our men have gone to this vicinity to Enterprise to work for Jas. Scantlin.

Poisoned Spring.—As in nature man, pollute the spring and disease is bound to follow—the stomach erives out of kilter means poison in the spring. South American Nerve is a purifier, cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and tones the nerves. The best evidence of its efficacy is the unsolicited testimony of thousands of cured ones. Sold by W. Grange & Bro.—76

COLLINS BAY.

Spring is coming and we are all glad to welcome it back again.

Collins Bay school has closed the 7th of April, and the pupils enjoying themselves to the utmost city.

S. M. Macdonald has been removed from her home to Ernestown. S. Grass and son from Toronto, visiting Mr. D. J. Rankin.

Lockwood and son have gone to Toronto.

T. Cousins and family are going to Toronto.

The Sunshine Circle is going to hold meeting at Mr. H. Smith's, Tuesday night.

The Methodist church held a sugar social on Wednesday night, April 2nd. Miss Mabel Howard is home visiting her parents, during the Easter days.

Myrtle Clement has gone on a tour to her aunts.

John Holmes has purchased the property owned by Robt. Pretry. R. Huff has moved to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thompson. One of the villagers are improving houses by a coat of paint.

It's a Burden.—If the stomach is not

JOTS

Culled from Exchanges.

It takes two to make a quarrel, but one can end it.

Kingston will celebrate Victoria Day on Monday, May 26th.

Love's young dream often bumps up against a rude awakening.

Advertising to be successful must be continuous as well as attractive.

The doctor's son may follow in his father's footsteps by becoming an undertaker.

These are the days when painters are mixing things up and paperhangers are going to the wall.

Many men won't know what they had to give up during Lent until they receive the Easter bonnet bill.

It would be almost worth while electing Bergeron just to see the brand of hysterics the Gazette would uncover at his victory.—Montreal Herald.

An order went into effect on the C. P. R., on April 1st, whereby baggage agents are to make extra charges for the transportation of baby carriages, go-carts, etc. The minimum charges will be twenty-five cents.

Bought Yesterday—Cured To-day.—Mrs. O. C. Burt, of 26 Broadway, New York, says: "I am surprised and delighted at the change for the better in my case in one day from the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked like magic—there's no excuse for a person suffering pain with this remedy within reach. 50 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—81

John Wanamaker pays over \$1,000 a day just for advertising his Philadelphia store. He uses a page a day in five daily newspapers in that city. How much space are you using in your local papers to advertise what you have for sale?

As a result of the road-making on Main street, last year, Picton can boast of a thoroughfare second to none in Canada. It cost more than the old way of drawing in dirt and gravel in the summer and carting it away in the spring, but in the long run is likely to prove much cheaper and better. The mud towns around us can well afford to try the good roads' experiment.—Gazette.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in the Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—83

A Stoney Lonesome correspondent sends in the following:

A politician named George Marder Wuz a Tory all right for a starter; When he saw that Ross stood For all that wuz good, He voted with the Grits ever after.—Belleville Ontario.

The Pall of Rheumatic Pains.—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thamesville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—Isn't that encouragement for rheumatic sufferers? Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—82

Ear-rings are still the fashion with Montreal Telephone girls.

Put away my hockey stick and skates, I shall need them no more;

It will soon be time, dear mother, To go swimming off the shore.

DIAMOND DYES

For the Home in Spring-time.

In thousands of homes throughout this vast Dominion, mothers and daughters are working merrily and happily with Diamond Dyes.

Last year's faded and dingy dresses, skirts, blouses, capes, jackets as well as children's and men's suits are being transformed into new and handsome garments for spring wear. This home dyeing work saves scores of dollars annually to economizing families.

Success in home dyeing is only assured and guaranteed when the Diamond Dyes are used. The use of crude, common and imitation package dyes is a danger and a source of loss to all who unfortunately use them.

Send a Postal Card with your address if you desire to secure the full range of Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns. The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., will mail these novel designs free of cost.

COMPLETED PROVERBS.

"Labor overcometh all things," even the laborer.

"Only that which is honestly got is gain;" the rest is velvet.

"Ignorance is the mother of impudence;" no father is named.

"Let a child have its will, and it will not cry," but its parents will.

"Pity is akin to love," but kinship does not always signify friendship.

"Whate'er is best administered is best" for the one who administers.

"Employment brings enjoyment" when it brings the means to enjoy.

"Possession is nine points of the law" and frequently all the profits.

"A man who will not flee will make his foes flee," but what if his foes be made of the same metal?

"Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," is the cry of those who are well in front.

"A wise man is moved from his course neither by force nor entreaty," but the same often applies to a mule.

"It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten," but not so hard as to get bread to eat that has not been paid for.

"In matters of taste there can be no dispute," for every man is so firmly convinced that there is no standard by which his taste can be measured.

A Turquoise Peculiarity.

About one woman in three cannot wear turquoises without turning them green. Some turquoises will turn green after being worn by any woman. Jewelers of the first class guarantee to replace turquoises if they turn green, and the annual cost of the replacements is stupendous. One jewel house has tried the experiment of having all its employees go around with dozens of turquoises strapped next to their skin to try to detect the green ones, but even when they have passed this test some of them will be brought back by customers, having turned a hideous green. No reason is known for the changing of color.

The Whip Tree.

In the island of Jamaica grows a tree, with the botanic name *Daphne lagetto*, from the branches of which native workmen make peculiarly strong and excellent whips, which have the handle and lash all of a piece. The handle consists of a part of the stem retaining the bark. For the lash the stem is deprived of bark and then split into strips, which are woven together in a flexible cord six or seven feet in length. The proper taper is afforded by detaching more and more of the strips as the end of the lash is approached.

Composite.

Dashaway—Quilldriver seems to be a fellow of extremes—one who writes awful slush and sublime prose and who is at the same time an idiot and a genius.

Clevertown—Where did you get such an idea?

Dashaway—I've just been reading the reviews of his latest book.

An Emetic.

A tablespoonful of ground mustard to a tumblerful of warm water is the rule for an emetic.

Mixing Coffee.

One of the tricks of the coffee trade is to sift the beans so as to get the small beans out of inferior Java coffee and mix them with Mocha so as to sell at a higher price. Sometimes even experts will be deceived by this trick.

Assuay.

The loftiest tableland in the world is that of Assuay, in the Andes. An area as big as Yorkshire lies at a height of 14,500 feet.

NO MUD IN OURS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" is the only absolutely pure butter color in the world. There is not a trace of MUD or other offensive IMPURITIES in it. The last drop is as clear as the first. It is the only color used by the world's best buttermakers. Once you use a common color, your reputation as a buttermaker is lowered. The best is sold by all first class dealers.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent Business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION
Patent Experts and Solicitors

Offices: New York, Montreal, and London, D.C.

More Home Knitters Wanted

To Work at Their Homes
Under the Direction of

A Pair in 30 Minutes



THE



Methodist church held a sugar on Wednesday night, April 2nd. ss Mabel Howard is home visitor parents, during the Easter lays.

Myrtle Clement has gone on a to her aunts.

John Holmes has purchased the erty owned by Robt. Pretty.

R. Huff has moved to the house uly occupied by Mr. Thompson.

me of the villagers are improving houses by a coat of paint.

e's a Burden—If the stomach is not Is there Nausea? Is there Con- ion? Is the Tongue Coated? Are Light Headed? Do you have Sick ache? Any and all of these denote ach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Pills act quickly and will cure most orn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial cents. 100 for 25 cents. Sold by A. range & Bro.—77

FLOWER AND TREE.

ep begonias where the air is not ry. and they will not drop their s.

watering house plants sufficient ld be given to soak the soil thor- ly.

tree is nearly dormant in winter, cially one that has been lately planted.

nts in a dormant state require Little water during the winter, an excess will cause decay.

enriching rosebushes with strong sia tea is a good curative of bugs other destructive insects and pests. root cuttings quickly fill a saucer of sand, into which the slips may t. Keep the sand the consistency ud.

ver give up a decaying rosebush you have tried watering it two or times a week with soot tea for a time.

potting of plants becomes neces- for two reasons—the plant uses he available fertility in the soil fills the pots with roots.

prevent crotched trees from split- after they come into bearing twist fasten two small limbs together, as the stem grows it will prevent ding.

ttings of quick growing herbace- plants, like heliotrope, verbena, c. geraniums, root quickly, chrys- emmas are best of all. Choose ages when the plants are most vig- s.

Quaint Men For a Pension.

sorts of special pleas have been s in applications for pensions. One he most ludicrous was made in u land. When the applicant was d is he ever served in the army or , he said, "No." Asked as to t grounds be based his application ie said that he was in eastern Or- when the Indians went on the ath; that in making for a point of y he and some other men were at- ed by the Indians, one of the other being killed and another wounded. escaped on account of the fleetness is horse, but the encounter caused such excitement that he had had sional fits ever since, and on ac- t of the fits he thought he was en- l to a pension.

ought my life for 35 cents."—This ne man's way of putting it when he been pronounced incurable from ic dyspepsia. "It was a living death e until I tried Dr. Von Stan's Pine- e Tablets. Thanks to them to-day I ell, and I tell my friends I bought my r 35 cents." 60 in a box. Sold by . Grange & Bro.—80

Ear-rings are still the fashion with Montreal Telephone girls.

Put away my hockey stick and skates, I shall need them no more; It will soon be time, dear mother, To go swimming off the shore.

More Home Knitters Wanted



Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more won- derful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

THE HOME MONEY MAKER

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of The GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO. 37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO, To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

A Pair in 30 Minutes



OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of domestic knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; woodmen's socks, 5c, and motormen's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, prepaid, charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 or \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is \$15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give

references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Respectfully yours, GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form. To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, \$15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name
P. O. Street
County .. Prov.....
Nearest Express Office is at
For reference I name the following person:

.....
.....
.....

Be sure to use this form when spending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference in the proper place. Tear off and return to us, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

.....
.....
.....

Send your remittance by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order, and we will promptly forward machine, outfit, and simple guide for doing the work. This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.

NAPANEE EXPRESS.

KINDNESS OF THE GOSPEL.

The Spirit of Love Should Enter Into Our Business Enterprises.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bailey, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. "Image preached from the following text:—I. Timothy, iv 8. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for events to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing nothing. When the body of Catiline was found on the battlefield it was found far in advance of all his troops and among the enemy, and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determined to conquer. You are expecting prosperity, and I am determined so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and, therefore, I propose, as God may help me, to project upon your attention a new element of success. You have in the business firm frugality, patience, industry, perseverance, economy—a very strong business firm—but there needs to be one member added, mightier than them all, and not a silent partner, either, the one introduced by my text, "Godliness, which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come."

I suppose you are all willing to admit that godliness is important in its eternal relations, but perhaps some of you say, "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can, finally get safely out of this world they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere

NOD OF RECOGNITION

which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were an admission ticket, of no use except to give at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud and a religion of the coffin and a religion of the cemetery who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a post-mortem religion, I want to-day to eulogize an ante-mortem religion. A religion that is of no use to you while you live will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths and about coffins and about graves and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God and is on the straight road to heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right he will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to

lect, new strength to the imagination, new force to the will and wider swing to all the intellectual faculties. Christianity is the great central figure at which philosophy has lighted its brightest torch. The religion of Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clearest draft. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God clear as crystal.

Now, I commend godliness as the best mental discipline, better than belles lettres to purify the taste, better than mathematics to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration, better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and victory. It will go with Hugh Miller and show him the footprints of the Creator in the red sandstone. It will go with the botanist and show him celestial glories encamped under the curtain of a water lily. It will go with the astronomer on the great heights where God shepherds the great flock of worlds that wander on the hills of heaven answering his voice as he calls them by their names.

Again I remark that godliness is profitable for one's disposition. Lord Ashley, before he went into a great battle, was heard to offer this prayer: "O Lord I shall be very busy to-day! If I forget thee, forget me not." With such a Christian disposition as that a man is independent of all circumstances. Our piety will have a tinge of our

NATURAL TEMPERAMENT.

If a man be cross and sour and fretful naturally, after he becomes a Christian he will always have to be armed against the rebellion of these evil inclinations. But religion has tamed the wildest natures. It has turned fretfulness into gratitude, despondency into good cheer, and those who were hard and ungovernable and uncompromising have been made pliable and conciliatory. Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend evil habits than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairie.

Again I remark that religion is good for worldly business. I know the general theory is the more business the less religion, the more religion the less business. Not so, thought Dr. Hans, in his "Biography of a Christian Merchant" when he says: "He grew in grace the last six years of his life. During those six years he had more business crowding him than at any other time." In other words, the more worldly business a man has the more opportunity to serve God.

Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business or if it be a good business wrongly conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar and beet juice in vinegar and lard in butter and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business, but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ its mightiest auxiliary.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit. It will keep you from ebullitions of temper, and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atoms by bad temper. It will keep you from worriment about

BENEFITS OF VACCINATION

WHAT IT HAS DONE TO REDUCE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

An Article Dealing With the Most Discussed Question of the Day.

In the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth nearly everybody in Great Britain had the smallpox. It killed more than one-third of the children, most men and women were badly disfigured, and thousands of people were blinded, and their constitutions ruined. The frightful disease spared no one. King William III. lost his Queen—Queen Mary—to it; his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, and two cousins, and he himself suffered severely from the disease and was maimed for life. It killed an Emperor of Austria, a King of France, a Dauphin of France a Queen of Sweden, and an Empress of Russia. When people advertised for servants, it was usual to state that they must have had the smallpox. An old police advertisement of a man wanted for coining says, "he has no pock-marks," which shows that it was quite an extraordinary thing to be without that disfigurement, says London Answers.

Sir John Simon says that 3,000 per million died of smallpox every year in London, and 6,400 per million in Liverpool. A census of the town of Ware was taken in 1722, with the following result:

Had smallpox before	1,601
Had it this year	612
Died of it this year	72
To have it	302

Only 302 out of a population of 2,587 had so far escaped it, and they were "to-have it."

It was the terror of marriageable girls, for, if not already disfigured, they did not know the day they might be. Ninety-six out of every hundred people who died of smallpox were children under ten years. The most curious thing was that the few who grew up without being attacked considered themselves badly treated, for they knew they must have it some day, and they were in a constant state of anxiety.

RAVAGES OF SMALLPOX.

These few facts show what a terrible scourge smallpox was to our forefathers. But it was a greater scourge elsewhere. Having been present in England for several centuries, smallpox had attacked nearly all the inhabitants. Therefore, whenever an epidemic broke out, it found most of the people protected by a previous attack. When, however, it got into a country for the first time it played terrible havoc. And this is a very interesting point, for if we abandoned vaccination we should be in the same position to-day. Iceland is an example of what would happen to us in that event.

In 1707 smallpox was introduced into Ireland, and out of a population of 50,000 it killed 8,000. Getting into Mexico, it slew so many people that there were not enough left living to bury the dead. And when it attacked the American Indians it killed six millions out of a total of twelve millions.

It is easy, therefore, to imagine with what joy Jenner's discovery of vaccination was received. People flocked to him in such numbers that he had to build a little summer-house in his garden, to use as a vaccination station. Parliament voted him £20,000. Honors were showered on him by foreign countries; and when he wrote to the Great Napoleon, begging for the release of a man who had been taken prisoner, Napoleon said: "I can refuse nothing to that man."

THE FIRST EXPERIMENT.

Yet Jenner was not the real dis-

ferred from a human being to a calf gets cowpox. And then a human being is vaccinated from the calf, he shows the same symptoms if vaccinated in the ordinary way. Then, again, since smallpox became so rare in this country cowpox disappeared from the farm. So the doctors believe that smallpox in human being was the original cause of cowpox. Cows suffered also where they were touched by milker's hands.

Other animals get a form smallpox, too. The grease, or htag, of horses, is exactly like cowpox, and it occurs where they are touched by human hands. Cattle which are milked in Eastern countries suffer from camelpox. And Bengal the chicken-pox of fowls is the smallpox of human beings called by the same name—"goot."

Our army and navy and post of supply very forcible evidence. 1864 revaccination on entering navy became compulsory, and smallpox mortality fell from 40 to 10 per 100,000. The London police office staff, which is all revaccinated, had not a single death among 10,500 members during the great epidemic of 1871. Among doctors, nurses, and the attendants in hospitals, who are nearly all revaccinated, the mortality is only one-sixth of what it is among people in general. But from other infectious diseases the doctors and nurses have mortality six times greater than public, because there is no vaccination to protect them.

VERY CONVINCING FIGURES

In Germany—where everyone vaccinated in childhood, and again at twelve, and when all recruits once more vaccinated on entering army—smallpox is practically known.

In Prussia, in 1872, the death from smallpox were 2,620 per million. In 1874 revaccination became compulsory, and the death rate fell to 36 in 1875, and to 4 per million in 1884.

Most of the statistics are rather old, for the simple reason that it is necessary to compare the periods before and after vaccination was covered or enforced. In Copenhagen, for instance, the deaths for two years before were 5,500 per million per annum, and after only 158. In all Sweden they were 2,045 before vaccination, and sank to 2 in 1894. In England 99 people died of the eighteenth century for each who dies now.

In the present London epidemic there has been no death of any vaccinated child under ten years old. The Asylums Board hospital; where there have been 58 deaths of unvaccinated children. Long ago nearly all who died were children; but the present epidemic they are mostly grown-up people.

WHEN YOU ARE SAFE.

This brings us to the interesting question—how long does protection last? It lasts to some extent, one's life. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule; but vaccination in infancy almost secures against smallpox for nine or ten years. Then the liability gradually increases; but the vaccinated person has always twenty chances of escaping death to one chance of person who has never been vaccinated. Revaccination is practically complete protection from death.

Then, it is found that where people with one vaccination die, seven with two marks die, with three marks, and only two with a half with four marks. This refers to those vaccinated only in infancy.

To sum up: If you have never been vaccinated, and you come in contact with a smallpox patient you are very likely to get the case.

If you have been vaccinated in

"Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths and about coffins and about graves and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God and is on the straight road to heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right he will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution or drive rheumatism from the limbs or neuralgia from the temples or pleurisy from the side, but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as are most favorable for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is a good physical advantage.

GLOOM, UNREST, DEJECTION, are at war with every pulsation of the heart and every respiration of the lungs. They lower the vitality and slacken the circulation, while exhilaration pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The sense of insincerity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror is most depleting and most exhausting, while the feeling that all are working together for our good and for our everlasting welfare is conducive of physical health.

You will observe that godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic or febrifuge or anodyne, but saws and hammers and wardsticks and crowbars and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan or ride in carriage of softest upholstery or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away to the bank, away to the field, away to the shop, away to the factory! Do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul!" "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," while upon the bare back of the idler and the drowner comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says, "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the

SCHOOL OF CHRIST,

which declares that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of Christ in his heart and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy him and show my salvation."

Again I remark that godliness is good for the intellect. I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the Christian life his intellect goes into a bedwaring process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intel-

Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business or if it be a good business wrongly conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar and beet juice in vinegar and lard in butter and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business, but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ its mightiest auxiliary.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit. It will keep you from ebullitions of temper, and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atoms by bad temper. It will keep you from worryment about frequent loss; it will keep you industrious and prompt; it will keep you back from squandering and from dissipation; it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, asking about the health of your family when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick, but the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambric pocket handkerchiefs you will take and

PAY CASH DOWN

it will prepare you for the practical duties of everyday life. I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us of, a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the way through, and it will help us to direct the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast importance, glorified by Christian principle.

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good you do not want this divine tonic? Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive, that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And if what I have said is true then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpones religion to sixty years of age gets religion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unrelieved and uncomfortable? You want religion to-day in the training of that child. You will want religion to-morrow in dealing with that customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the floods? Can you without, being incased in the mail of God's eternal help, go forth amid the assault of all hell's sharpshooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they never could correct, although they lived sixty years after, and like serpents crushed under car wheels dragged their mangled bodies under the rocks to die. So these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into everyday life and, first, in practical business affairs, and, second, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have illustrated, while angels looked on and a universe approved, the glorious truth that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come."

letting him to bury the dead. And when it attacked the American Indians it killed six millions out of a total of twelve millions.

It is easy, therefore, to imagine with what joy Jenner's discovery of vaccination was received. People flocked to him in such numbers that he had to build a little summer-house in his garden, to use as a vaccination station. Parliament voted him £30,000. Honors were showered on him by foreign countries; and when he wrote to the Great Napoleon, begging for the release of a man who had been taken prisoner, Napoleon said: "I can refuse nothing to that man."

THE FIRST EXPERIMENT.

Yet Jenner was not the real discoverer. For many years the dairymaids of Gloucestershire, Devonshire and some other counties had been celebrated for their beauty. While all other women had faces scarred with pock-marks, these dairymaids possessed smooth, healthy skins. This was due to the fact that when milking the cows they had got cowpox, which is the modern vaccination. Curiously, the fact was known to a great many people, but no doctor had the sense to turn it to account. In 1774 Mr. Jesty, a Gloucestershire farmer, was so convinced that cowpox protected one from smallpox that he vaccinated himself, his wife, and his two sons, and then he came up to London and defied the doctors to give him smallpox. To him is really due the distinction of discovering vaccination. Some years before that a dairymaid had said to Jenner, "I can't get smallpox; I've had the cowpox." Putting two and two together, Jenner resolved to experiment.

His first experiment was performed on a boy named James Phipps, on May 14th, 1776. Taking some lymph from the hand of a dairymaid named Sarah Nelwes, who had been infected by a cow, he inserted it into the arm of the boy. The vaccination ran the same course as it does in our day; and then, two months later, Dr. Jenner tried to inoculate the boy with smallpox, and failed. He repeated this experiment on many others, failing every time to give them smallpox.

In these days we are supplied with figures of vaccinated and unvaccinated cases, and very convincing they are. But no evidence is so strong as this of Jenner's.

THE MICROBE THEORY.

Now, what is vaccination; and how does it act? How it acts nobody knows. Some say that the lymph, or a microbe in it, when inserted into the arm passes into the blood, and consumed all the material on which smallpox flourishes. It takes a good many years—from six to ten, or more—for this material to be renewed, and until it is renewed the person cannot get smallpox. Others say that the lymph puts something into the blood, which remains there and kills the smallpox microbes whenever they come along. But it is gradually exhausted, and thus the person becomes liable to infection after some years.

What it is we partly know. Cows suffer from cowpox, which shows itself in exactly the same way as vaccination in the human being—a number of vesicles appearing. The fluid is taken from these vesicles on a little piece of bone or ivory, and inserted into the child's arm. It might be taken from this child at the end of eight days, and inserted into another child. But it is not taken from the second child; recourse is had to the cow again. The lymph is now taken direct from the cow—or, rather, the calf—in all our most cases.

IS VACCINATION SMALLPOX?

Many people wonder whether vaccination is a form of smallpox. Probably it is, for if smallpox is trans-

mitted against smallpox for nine or ten years. Then the liability gradually increases; but the vaccinated person has always twenty chances of escaping death to one chance of person who has never been vaccinated. Revaccination is practically complete protection from death.

Then, it is found that where one person with one vaccination may die, seven with two marks die, and with three marks, and only two, a half with four marks. This is for those vaccinated only in infancy.

To sum up: If you have never been vaccinated, and you come in contact with a smallpox patient you are very likely to get the case.

If you have been vaccinated in fancy you have a good chance of escaping; but, should you get it, are likely to have it in a mild form.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

How Courage Won the Day for Khedive.

Sir Edward Malet's "Shift Scenes" carries the reader to Egypt at a stirring time in the history of the young khedive, and shows how courage won the day for him. When the moment came for the bombardment of Alexandria the young khedive refused to take shelter on board an English man-of-war, saying that his lot lay with his people.

He was khedive in nothing more than name, the whole power having passed into the hands of the rebels, his chances of escape were but greater than those of a martyr in a Roman arena before the wild beasts were uncaged. They did not send a captain and his company with orders to despatch him, but the presence of mind of the khedive changed what was intended to be the supreme tragedy of the revolution into a comedy.

He saw the band of soldiers coming towards the palace. When they arrived, prepared for resistance, intending to break in the door, they found the aide-de-camp of the khedive at the foot of the grand staircase. He met them civilly, told them that the khedive was expecting them, and that he had given orders that they should be conducted at once to his presence.

Half-sobered by the unexpected reception, the soldiers mounted the grand staircase and were ushered into the presence of the man who had been sent to murder. He sat alone, calm and unhurried, in the centre of the great reception hall. He at once addressed them, told them that he knew the errand which they had come, but that before they carried out their instructions, he, like every man who condemned to die, had a right to speak.

To this they agreed, and he proceeded to explain the situation in a quiet good sense that won their attention. He told them that in long run the greater power would conquer; that as matters stood had the pledge of the English to maintain him as khedive, but that he no longer existed they would likely to take the country for themselves; and that therefore from patriotic point of view they better let him live.

After discussing the matter some length in this strain, he ceased to play his last card. He told the officer in charge that would at once raise him in rank and confer upon him the order of the Medjidie. With regard to soldiers who accompanied him, he would constitute them his personal body-guard at that moment, as might already have perceived that was very much in want of soldiers.

Thus it came about that the band which had come to kill him ended by becoming his body-guard.

d from a human being to a calf gets cowpox. And then if a an being is vaccinated from this he shows the same symptoms as accinated in the ordinary way. again, since smallpox became are in this country cowpox has appeared from the farm. So that ors believe that smallpox in the an being was the original cause owpox. Cows suffered also just re they were touched by the er's hands.

her animals get a form of lpox, too. The grease, or heel- of horses, is exactly like cow- and it occurs where they are hed by human hands. Camels h are milked in Eastern coun- suffer from camelpox. And in al the chicken-pox of fowls and smallpox of human beings are d by the same name—"goitry." r army and navy and post office ly very forcible evidence. In revaccination on entering the became compulsory, and the lpox mortality fell from 40 to per 100,000. The London post e staff, which is all revaccinated, not a single death among its 00 members during the great emic of 1871. Among doctors, es, and the attendants in hos- ls, who are nearly all revaccin- the mortality is only one-sixth hat it is among people in gen- . But from other infectious dis- the doctors and nurses have a tality six times greater than the ic, because there is no vaccina- to protect them.

VERY CONVINCING FIGURES.

Germany—where everyone is inated in childhood, and again welve, and when all recruits are more vaccinated on entering the y—smallpox is practically un- wn.

Prussia, in 1872, the deaths 1 smallpox were 2,620 per mil- . In 1874 revaccination became pulsory, and the death rate fell, 6 in 1875, and to 4 per million 884.

ost of the statistics are rather for the simple reason that it is ssary to compare the periods be- and after vaccination was dis- red or enforced. In Copenhagen, instance, the deaths for twelve s before were 5,500 per million annum, and after only 158. In Sweden they were 2,045 before ination, and sank to 2 in 1884- . In England 99 people died in eighteenth century for each one dies now.

the present London epidemic e has been no death of any vac- ted child under ten years old at Asylums Board hospital; while e have been 58 deaths of unvac- ted children. Long ago nearly who died were children, but in present epidemic they are mostly wn-up people.

WHEN YOU ARE SAFE.

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FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

ON THE FARM.

On the farm, "the garden of the gods"—
Two hundred acres and some odd rods,
Trees to the left of us and the right,
And flowers everywhere in sight.

Grass and grain waving in the breeze
Wheat and rye, and all such as these;
Corn at harvest, yellow as gold,
And granaries full as they will hold.

Herds of cattle speckled and red,
Sheep and the lambs an hundred head,
Horses chestnut and black and bay,—
Some of the farm attractions are they.

The orchard with apples large and fair,
Beds of strawberries free to share;
Fruits of many another kind
In yonder garden you will find.

Sure, there's happiness on the farm,
Free from "strikes" and ceaseless alarm;
Joy and Content sit smiling there,
Independence and the old arm chair.

RAISING CORN FOR SILAGE.

The methods of growing corn for the silo are practically the same as those for growing corn for any other purpose. Begin by plowing the ground to a good depth and follow with a harrow or disk, working until the clods are pulverized, and the land in the very best of condition. When the soil is well warmed up, say the last week of April or any time in May, plant at the rate of about one bushel of seed to six or seven acres. The kernels can be dropped in drills or hills. Some growers prefer one way and some the other.

For silage corn the aim should be to get a good growth of the entire plant. A medium sized stalk with heavy foliage and as many ears as practicable is the most desirable. If the corn is planted in hills, try to get three or four grains in each hill. If drilled, try to have one stalk to every foot. Any variety which grows well in the locality will answer. It is not necessary to plant a special silage corn.

Cultivation of silo corn should be thorough and frequent. As soon as weeds appear, even if this be before the corn plant shows above the ground, go over the field with a slant tooth harrow or some kind of a weeder. The weeder is preferable on many soils, as it is very effective and it is possible for one man to go over a very large area in a day. If the spring happens to be wet, neither the weeder nor the disk harrow are entirely satisfactory. A reader states that under such conditions he has used the spading harrow with excellent results. This is simply a disk with slightly bent fingers 3 or 4 inches in length all around the outside of the disk. This spades up the ground and does better work than any other implement he has ever tried.

After this, go over the corn with a cultivator having small shovels. Run close to the corn and dig out or cover up all the weeds. The next cultivation should not be quite so deep and a little farther away from the corn. The third cultivation should be still shallower, the idea being to avoid breaking roots. In most cases one treatment with the

DIPPING SHEEP.

Sheep ticks can easily be destroyed in warm weather by dipping the sheep in some of the first-class dips on the market. They are, however, a tough proposition in winter as it is not safe to dip during the winter months unless the weather is very mild and a good warm shelter is at hand where the animals can be kept until dry. Even then there is more or less danger to the flock in the hands of the inexperienced shepherds, as the sheep at this time, whether breeding or fattening animals have long fleeces which must be thoroughly soaked if the ticks are destroyed. This being the case, it takes a long time for the fleece to dry and as sheep are very sensitive to dampness and cold, which penetrates the skin, there is great danger of serious losses from dipping during the winter.

Dipping at this time is very apt to wash considerable of the yolk out of the wool and give the fleece a very unattractive appearance, especially where they are to go on the market. It is also likely to cause a loss of weight in fattening sheep and to retard their progress for a time. If ewes are dipped there is danger of their losing their lambs.

Dipping is the only practical way of successfully ridding the animals of ticks. It should be done at shearing time and early in the fall if a second dipping is needed. Where the whole flock, little lambs included, is dipped every year at shearing time, once is usually sufficient. All sheep and lambs bought for feeding purposes should be dipped in the fall before going into the feeding pen.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The first great care in the management of the dairy is cleanliness.

If the cows are kept in a filthy state the milk will certainly become tainted and the taint will affect the cream and butter.

The milking should be done with clean hands. Each milker should wash and dry his hands before he begins to milk.

The finger nails of the milkers should be cut close. Every milker should put on a clean milking suit.

The milk should be carried immediately to the dairy and strained in the creamery cans or put through the separator.

If a creamery is used the milk should stand twelve hours at a temperature of about 45 degrees.

The cream should then be taken from the milk and it should be ripe (a little sour) and ready to churn in about twenty-four hours.

If it does not ripen in twenty-four hours a little starter should be used. If allowed to stand longer it will become bitter and hard to churn.

If the butter does not come properly, put a handful of salt in the churn.

The cream should be churned at about 55 degrees in summer, a little higher in winter.

The churn should not be moved too rapidly as it injures the grain of the butter.

When the butter begins to form in grains, cold water or brine should be dashed in the churn, which will separate the butter from the buttermilk and leave it in kernels about the size of wheat grains.

The butter should be washed until the water runs clear.

The butter worker should be scalded and cooled with ice water, and the butter lifted from the churn on to it.

About an ounce of any pure salt should be sifted over the whole surface, and about a tablespoonful of fine sugar to ten pounds of butter added, and the whole worked through carefully. Stop working before the grain of the butter is broken.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 6.

Text of the Lesson, Acts ix., 1-20 Golden Text, iii., 19.

1, 2. Saul yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord.

What an evil breath he had! The word translated "breathing out" is used only this once, and means to breathe in or out, to breathe, to live. His very life was to hate Christ and Christians, and yet the time came when he could truly say, "For me to live is Christ" (Phil. i, 21). Our first introduction to him is in chapters vii 58; viii, 1, 3, in connection with the death of Stephen and the persecution following, which at this time was still going on. Saul's own account of his life in those days is found in chapters xxii, 3, 4; xxvi, 9-11; Gal. i, 13, 14, but in Eph. ii, 1-3, he speaks of it all as being under the prince of the power of the air.

3, 4. Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

Thus spake Jesus of Nazareth to him in the Hebrew language (xxvi, 14) and arrested him in his mad career, for God had determined concerning him, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further" (Job xxxviii, 11). Whoever touches a Christian touches Christ Himself, but not even the devil can go one step beyond God's permission (Job. i, 10; Dan. iv, 35; Zech. ii, 8). Though it was midday, this light from heaven was above the brightness of the sun, and Saul could not see for the glory of that light (xxvi, 13; xxii, 11).

5, 6. The Lord said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

He recognizes a superior and asks, "Who art Thou, Lord?" The answer fits him with trembling and astonishment, for Jesus of Nazareth is actually speaking to him. Seeing Him to be indeed the Christ, the Messiah, whom the prophets had foretold, he at once acknowledges Him as Lord and meekly asks what he is now to do. Thus suddenly shall Israel as a nation be surprised some day, and, looking upon Him whom they pierced, they shall be filled with true penitence and, accepting Him as their long-expected Messiah, shall say: "Lo, this is our God. We have waited for Him, and He will save us" (Zech. xii, 10; Isa. xxv, 9). Saul's conversion was a pattern or type of the conversion of the nation (1. Tim. i, 16).

7-9. He was three days without sight and neither did eat nor drink.

The men who were with him fell to the earth, seeing the light and being afraid. They also heard the voice of some one speaking, but did not hear the words, for those were for Saul only. Compare xxii, 9; xxvi, 14. It was somewhat like the experience of Daniel and of our Lord as recorded in Dan. x, 7; John xii, 28, 29. That Saul really saw Jesus is evident from verse 17 and I. Cor. xv, 8. What Jesus said to Saul as He commanded him to rise and stand upon his feet is fully stated in Paul's testimony before Agrippa in xxvi, 16-18. Consider him three days blind and fasting, the world shut out, the body mortified, dying to self, God dealing with his soul. It is the period of death preceding resurrection (Gen. xxii, 4; xlii, 17; Jonah ii, 17; Hos. vi, 2; John ii, 19; Rev. xi, 11).

10-12. Inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for, behold, he prayeth.

Thus said the Lord to Ananias, a devout disciple and one who had a good report of all the Jews at Damascus (xxii, 12). He, like Philip in a previous lesson, is prompt and obedient, one on whom the Lord could rely to do His bidding.

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After this, go over the corn with a cultivator having small shovels. Run close to the corn and dig out or cover up all the weeds. The next cultivation should not be quite so deep and a little farther away from the corn. The third cultivation should be still shallower, the idea being to avoid breaking roots. In most cases one treatment with the weeder and three cultivations are sufficient. In other localities and seasons four will be necessary. Corn should not be cut for the silo until the grains are well defined and the lower leaves dried and the entire plant fairly matured. The silage will be more satisfactory, being sweeter than from corn cut earlier. There will be a larger amount of it.

HOME CHEESE MAKING.

Can home or dairy cheese making be made to pay? It certainly can be under proper conditions, and if conducted by a person with some previous practical experience. The best place to acquire this experience is in a regular cheese factory, where one might work as a subordinate for a time. I do not think that one should attempt the business on a farm unless the milk of 20 or 25 cows can be depended on, writes Mr. Geo. E. Newell. Makeshift facilities and apparatus should not receive recognition, as they will not pay in the end.

Many fastidious consumers prefer dairymade to factory cheese, but on account of the limited amount manufactured, cannot get their wants supplied. Thus, the field is open for those who can furnish a first-class article in this now neglected line.

One should first possess cows that are copious milkers, yet whose milk will test at least 3 per cent. of butter fat. This will insure good, rich cheese, a necessary adjunct of quality. A small vat of a capacity suited to your needs should be employed and a press with hoops to mold cheese of from 10 to 15 pounds in weight. Any first-class dairy supply house ought to be able to furnish a complete set of apparatus for a dairy cheese making plant.

It is best to have a cheese house complete by itself for manufacturing purposes, and the making room if kept sweet and clean, as is essential can be used for the storage of the night's milk, after it has been aerated. The vat itself is a good place in which to store the night's milking, and running water about it, or ice, can be employed to keep it cool. If you make the mistake of skimming any part of the milk it will be fatal to your success as an amateur cheese maker. What the public wants is a rich, nutty flavored, reliable quality cheese, and that of small bulk. This can so easily be produced in a home dairy.

Strive to please the public taste and needs in this direction, and you can secure from 1 to 2 cents per pound more for your product than the average factory article. As the making will take one person's time from half to three-fourths of every day, dairies under 28 or 25 cows would hardly find it profitable.

Remember also that the profitability lies in your being thorough and in dead earnest, in pushing your business to a success. Do not offer your cheese for sale until they are thoroughly cured, which takes from 30 to 40 days. Do not launch into the business without some previous experience. If you haven't that experience, get it as an initial step.

dashed in the churn, which will separate the butter from the butter-milk and leave it in kernels about the size of wheat grains.

The butter should be washed until the water runs clear.

The butter worker should be scalded and cooled with ice water, and the butter lifted from the churn on to it.

About an ounce of any pure salt should be sifted over the whole surface, and about a tablespoonful of fine sugar to ten pounds of butter added, and the whole worked through carefully. Stop working before the grain of the butter is broken.

BURIED BY A COUGAR.

A Hunter's Adventure in British Columbia.

A hunter who was trailing after bear meat in British Columbia reports to the Western Sportsman an experience which he calls a "narrow graze." If the incident happened as the hunter tells it, it was indeed a narrow graze; but one cannot help suspecting that some of the invigorating ozone of the Northwest has got into the story. Nevertheless, it is worth hearing.

It was warm and dry, and along in the middle of the afternoon I began to pine for rest and a pipe. It was all quiet and no traces of game, and so when I'd had a comfortable smoke I stretched out for a nap.

It must have been an hour later that I woke up and found myself covered with two feet of leaves, snug as the babes in the wood. I was all tucked in that cozy that nobody else could have done it but a cougar, and most likely a female cougar at that. It occurred to me with some force that I'd been filed away for future reference, and that I hadn't waked up any too soon. It didn't soothe me to figure on that cougar stowing me away as a dog hides a bone.

It seemed that the best thing for me to do was to countermine that cougar's mine, as it were. So I hunted up a log about my size and covered it with the leaves—a nice, fat hump on the ground. Then I shinned a tree close by, assuring myself beyond any doubts or peradventures that nobody had meddled with the working of my repeater.

The cougar came in such a short time as to show how fortunate it was that I had waked up when I did, and with her, as I had calculated, were a choice lot of young ones. She had left a dinner located and had been off to get her family.

Well, that cougar circled around the pile of leaves for a matter of minutes, crouching and picking a nice select place to spring from. When she got satisfied and made the leap she went through the air tremendous, throwing the leaves in a whirlwind and scratching and snarling. It was some of a shock when she found the log, but she didn't display any disappointment. She just took the scent and came to the foot of my tree and looked up, real venomous.

It seemed to her an awkward job to handle. I having my gun ready so, and the cougar had an inspiration. She went to a tree about ten feet away and started to go up. She was after that meal and not to be discouraged by any trifles. It was her idea to climb up above me on the other tree, and then bring me down with a flying leap.

I didn't lose any more time with experiments or speculations, but let her have it the first time she came round the tree. The ball went through her jaw and breast, and the varmint went to the ground. The young ones were running around, and I knocked them over, too, with the gun.

Since then I haven't gone to sleep in the woods so careless and casual like.

and stand upon his feet is fully stated in Paul's testimony before Agrippa in xxvi, 16-18. Consider him three days blind and fasting, the world shut out, the body mortified, dying to self, God dealing with his soul. It is the period of death preceding resurrection (Gen. xxii, 4; xlii, 17; Jonah ii, 17; Hos. vi, 2; John ii, 19; Rev. xi, 11).

10-12. Inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for, behold, he prayeth.

Thus said the Lord to Ananias, a devout disciple and one who had a good report of all the Jews at Damascus (xxii, 12). He, like Philip in a previous lesson, is prompt and obedient, one on whom the Lord could rely to do His bidding. His reply reminds us of Samuel and Isaiah (I Sam. iii, 4, 6, 8, 10; Isa. vi, 8). These three days find Saul and his Lord in intimate communication. Saul talks with the Lord, and the Lord in vision reveals Himself more fully to Saul. From Jesus Christ by revelation he received the gospel and from Him also all his future instruction (Gal. i, 11, 12, 15, 16).

13-16. He is a chosen vessel unto me to bear my name.

Ananias hesitates just a little as he thinks of Saul's reputation and authority and his madness against Christians. The Lord graciously bears with Ananias in his objections, but repeats His command to go and assures him that Saul is to be His special messenger to the gentiles. One would think that the Lord's first Assurance to Ananias that the persecutor was praying would have been sufficient encouragement, but we are so slow to expect wonders from Him whose name is Wonderful. Saul is not only chosen to bear the name of Christ, but also to suffer, for faithfulness to Christ and suffering for His sake are inseparably connected in this present evil age, while the whole world lieth in the wicked one (Gal. i, 4; I John v, 19, R.V.). See also John xv, 18, 19; xvi, 33; Philip. i, 29; II Tim. ii, 12; iii, 12; but be encouraged by Rom. viii, 18; I Cor. x, 13.

17-20. Receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost.

Thus said Ananias to Saul, as, having found him just where the Lord said he would, he put his hands upon him and told of the Lord's commission. He received sight, both natural and spiritual, confessed Christ in baptism, took food for the body and was strengthened and immediately preached in the synagogues that Jesus of Nazareth is the Christ, the Son of God. Old things are passed away, all things are become new, the Spirit has clothed Himself with Saul (Judg. vi, 34, R. V., margin) and now henceforth he does but one thing, knows but one Master, and for Him is ready to lay down his life.

She—"Stop! You shan't kiss me to-night—at least, not before I have had an explanation. I heard to-day that you had been engaged to sixteen different girls." He—"But that was before I had seen your angel face, my love." She—"So it was, to be sure. I never thought of that."

Magistrate—"The policeman says your husband gave you those black eyes." Mrs. Malone (wishing to screen her husband)—"No, he didn't, your honor. They're constitutional. They come and go just like toothache."

Professor of English Literature (to young man)—"How do you punctuate the following: 'The beautiful girl for such she was was passing down the street?'" Student—"I think, Professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl."

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Evil tongues have begun to clack about the relations between Mr. Trelawney, a scholarly reclusé, and his housekeeper's niece, Letty. He asks her to marry him.

CHAPTER VII.

In spite of the sudden change that his engagement had made in all things, Mr. Trelawney still thought it best to hold to his intention of going to Brighton on the following day for a few weeks; but his further scheme of wintering in Paris was of course given up. At a month's end he would return to Shepton, and "the sooner we are married then, I think, the better," he said to Mrs. Markham.

Before he went away he talked over all his arrangements with Mrs. Markham in a very business-like, quiet way.

"Oh, sir, I'm sorry for what you've done!" she exclaimed, at the first moment when he told her what had happened, and she sat down and cried, with genuine tears of vexation and regret. "It's not that Letty isn't a good girl—thank God she's good!—but I never wanted you to think of her in that way, sir; I never had a wish of the sort for her myself. She's a good girl, and she's a pretty girl; there's many a lady not half so pretty; but for all that she's not a lady, sir, and your wife ought to be one. That's what I feel. It's not, I'm sure, that I'm ungrateful to you—such a thing is more than Letty ever could have looked for—but I'm afraid of what may come of it, sir, and that's the truth."

"I don't know why you should be afraid," he said. He was sitting leaning on his desk as he talked to her, with a calm, grave face that was not much like a lover's. "I don't know why you should be afraid. Of course difference of position makes a certain objection to our marrying, but we know one another well—Letty knows what kind of man I am—she knows thoroughly the life she will come into. I do not feel for my part, that the risk is great. And besides, what else can we do? We do not want to live apart. I should miss her now wherever I went, and she would not be happy away from me. What can we do but marry?"

"If trouble were to come of it, sir, it would be better to separate."

"Yes, but why should trouble come of it? There will be a talk in the place of course; perhaps people won't care to visit us, but what of that? We can live without visitors. Perhaps, indeed, as far as I am concerned, I can live better without them than with them. If we make one another content, I think the opinion of the outside world need give us very little pain; and have we not tolerable reason to believe that we can make one another content? No doubt I am much older than Letty, but if she does not feel that to be an objection you can hardly expect me to do so."

"Oh, sir, I don't doubt Letty's love for you," Mrs. Markham exclaimed. She hesitated a moment, and then—"that's the only thing that makes me glad in spite of myself—the thought that if she wasn't with you she'd pine away."

"Then how can you doubt it being best that she should be with me?" he replied. And to that she had no-

ness. She had written few letters in her life till now, and so these were hard to her to write, for she loved him so, that in her humility she dreaded lest she might say a word to him of which his taste should disapprove, and so, in her anxiety to write only what he might wish to hear, the timid epistles were corrected, and rewritten, and pared down, till sometimes, under these various processes, they reached almost the last point of attenuation and feebleness.

And yet there was something in their very weakness that made them touching; the effort and the purity so visible too, and so pathetic. He used to receive and read them almost as a man would receive and read letters from a child. He had told her to let him know what she did, and how she spent her time, and so with implicit obedience she sent her simple chronicle to him, and he would glance over the lines that she had toiled to write with a half smile and with sometimes a half sigh.

He used to answer these childish, innocent letters, and instinctively he answered them as if she had been in reality almost a child. She was very good to tell him all that she was doing, he would say to her. He was very glad to hear that she was going on so steadily with her lessons; it would be well to keep them up till he returned; after that he must be her schoolmaster. She must go on being busy, and making ready for his coming back. For himself, he was getting a great deal of good out of Brighton. And then he would tell her a little of how he spent his days—how he bathed and walked, and did all he could to get strong—that he might come back to Shepton the sooner, possibly he would add. And after that, with some few kind words—a sentence, perhaps, to say that he missed her, or that he thought of her, or, it might be, to bid her (a needless bidding!) think of him—he would reach the end of his paper, and subscribe himself her "affectionate G. Trelawney."

"My dear Letty," the letters always began; he never used any term of greater endearment than that, nor ever objected to her that she addressed him always, as she did, simply as "Dear Mr. Trelawney" and signed herself only "Your grateful Letty." Possibly it satisfied him best that she should write so. He was going to stoop to marry her, but as yet, he neither himself forgot, nor perhaps wished her to forget, that he was stooping.

So she wrote to him, and treasured up the poor letters that he wrote her in return, and, besides that, did little else but think of him. I am afraid that, though she tried to go on with her lessons during these weeks, because she thought that it would please him, the progress she made in them was pitifully small. She was so entirely one of those women whose forties lie in loving not in learning. She loved by nature; she had always learnt from books slowly and with pain—unless the books were stories, and love the theme of them. Then, indeed, she would master them with little effort, throwing herself into the tales with such vivid interest that the men and women whose histories they told her were for the time more real to her than the world in which she lived—almost as real as her own life had become to

go well with you!" she would say, yearningly, sometimes to her niece.

She used to be loath, from tenderness, to talk to Letty of the difficulties before her that she herself saw or feared, but sometimes her anxiety would break out in sudden wistful sentences that the other could hardly understand. For how could it fail to be well with her, Letty thought, when God was giving her the sweetest lot in all the world? The only fear she ever had was that she was not good enough to deserve to marry him. She thought of that; she used to say, sometimes, even with tears, that somebody so different from her ought to be his wife; but, for herself, how when she was married to him could she be anything but happier than all other women?

"I shall want nothing else in all the world—not one other thing," she would say. "Just think of it! to be given all one wants in a single moment! Oh, aunt, is it not like something in a book? And when she spoke so, what could the older woman say? She used to preach little sermons to Letty about the troubles of the world that sooner or later come to every one; but they passed across Letty's ears, and hardly touched her. Yes, trouble perhaps must come some day; she assented to that; but surely, when God was so good to her, it would not come yet? not while she was young? and to Letty, who was eighteen did not age seem almost an eternity away?

"I will be back with you to-morrow, Mr. Trelawney wrote at last one day in the beginning of September: so Letty made herself ready, and her timid, joyful face was the first thing he saw when he came up to his own house.

She was standing at the open door with the color in her cheeks, and her eyes more than her lips giving their welcome to him. Perhaps the sight of her touched him with a momentary emotion. "My kind Letty!" he said to her quickly. He took her hand, and kept it; he looked at her with eyes that had love and almost for the moment a touch of pride in them. She was so young and fresh and pure, like a spring flower. Was it not something to come home and be welcomed by such a face as this? by such eyes as these shining through their joyful tears?

(To Be Continued.)

BENEDICT'S CURFEW.

Men Must be Home Before Eleven O'Clock at Night.

The married men of Uelzen, in Hanover, Germany, are no longer permitted to spend an evening with "a sick friend," nor yet are they allowed to tell their wives that they were delayed at the office by important business. The city authorities have recently enacted a law which has met with the warm approval of the women of the place and the indignant protests of the married men. The passage of this law shows what lovely women can do in the way of law-making, even when she does not possess a franchise. It seems that of late married men of Uelzen have been much given to staying out late of nights.

The women resolved to act. They exercised all their influence with the city fathers, and finally got a law passed requiring that all married men be home at or before 11 o'clock every night. The penalty for a violation of this law is fixed at a fine of \$3 for each offence. Half of the fine goes to the person making the complaint, who in all cases under the act so far has been the wife.

By means of this law the homes of

ON THE FARM.

CHEAP SOIL FERTILITY.

One of the highly important of leading elements in soil fertility nitrogen. While it is one of most expensive of the three leading ingredients of a properly composed formula, it is also the most valuable. In consequence of this fact it is liable to be lost by imprudent treatment. It is a well-known fact that nearly four-fifths of the atmosphere we breathe is composed of nitrogen. As yet botanists have found but one family of plants have such an affinity for this substance that they can attract or retain it. To this class belong common red and white clovers, well as the different varieties of beans, vetches, etc. The form of nitrogen found in nitrate of soda, perhaps, all things considered, most available. While it is as easily dissolved as sugar, it is the form of nitrogen that plants appropriate. To this form must be added other forms of nitrogen before the growing plants can assimilate it. In connection with it will be proper to say that requiring the greater part of the season to make their growth, should be furnished a part of their nitrogen.

THE ORGANIC FORM.

While it is true that there are three leading ingredients entering into plant life, still the man who uses these chemical substances exclusively, without stable manure, grass, sod or vegetable matter of kind, will find his crops failing times of drought, his soil losing friability, gradually becoming more and more lifeless and barren conditions revealing themselves many cases to many persons, have been told that phosphates are the life out of the ground.

Do you see that giant of the forest which was left standing years ago? Your ancestors, perhaps, cleared these acres from primeval forest. Suppose we cut this great tree into convenient logs and burn every particle of it. The heat has passed away, a can gather up all that remains that great tree, put it in a bag and walk off with it. A short time that tree would have made a fire for ten horses. Now a man can cut it with ease. What has made the change? The fire has tried it has found some things over which has no power. It could not despoil the mineral elements, the potash, phosphoric acid. You ask: "Why has become of that great mass of wood that existed so recently in lordly oak?" In the economy of nature.

THERE IS NO WASTE.

The fire has resolved the wood into its original elements. That which came from the soil, and that which is contained in the bag of ashes, should not forget that 35 per cent of the load is lime, in the form of carbonate, the form most closely allied to the vegetable. This accounts for much of the success sometimes met with in getting a good catch of clover from the application of wood ashes. The lime neutralizes the acids contained in the soil, making it possible for the clover to succeed, which it could not well do in a strongly acid soil. That which comes from the air has returned to mix again with its original elements, remaining there until it is committed to reappear again in vegetable form in another place and form.

We would urge upon every

another content, I think the opinion of the outside world need give us very little pain; and have we not tolerable reason to believe that we can make one another content? No doubt I am much older than Letty, but if she does not feel that to be an objection you can hardly expect me to do so."

"Oh, sir, I don't doubt Letty's love for you," Mrs. Markham exclaimed. She hesitated a moment, and then—"that's the only thing that makes me glad in spite of myself—the thought that if she wasn't with you she'd pine away."

"Then how can you doubt it being best that she should be with me?" he replied. And to that she had nothing left to say.

He went out next morning to Letty as she was in the garden, and, walking up and down with her, he told her of the plans that he had made.

"I am sorry to go away from you to-day," he said, "but it is best to make no change in this, and you won't be unhappy when you know I am coming back soon. You must write to me, too, Letty, and that will give you something to do for me. I shall be home again, you know, by the beginning of September, and then I should like us to be married as soon as possible after that. Do you think you can be ready so soon? You must talk it over with your aunt, and she will help you to get whatever things you need. You see you will have your hands quite full—so full," he said, with a smile, "that I daresay you will hardly miss me."

"Oh, sir, you don't think that!" she said timidly, half under her breath.

"Well—no, I don't suppose I really think it," he replied, with something almost like a sigh. "I know you will be glad when I come back—gladder than I deserve that you should be. But I shall be glad too," he added, quickly. "If I could stay with you now it would please me far better than to go away."

It was not much for a girl's lover to say to her, but she treasured up these coldly kind words when he was gone, and was satisfied and happy with them. She was too humble to be exacting, or to think, as yet, that she could claim almost anything from him. His lightest kindness was still to her like a gracious undeserved boon. His few caresses like a king's gift. "Oh, aunt I am so happy!" she had said to Mrs. Markham the night before, with her lips trembling, and her eyes bright with tears. "I almost think I am too happy to live."

And so indeed, to her simple heart, it almost seemed. The thing that had happened to her was, to her mind, like something out of a fairy story: she felt, in her foolish, beautiful, blind happiness, like one who had been caught up into heaven. Her joy was so great that in Mr. Trelawney's actual presence it almost oppressed her, for her love was too intense to find any utterance before him: strange as it was to her, she almost seemed to need to be alone for a little, to understand the sweet thing that had come to her.

She was not lonely when he had gone away, because her thoughts, her heart, her life, were filled with him. What passionate dreams she dreamt in those sweet, silent, summer days! what pictures she painted of the perfect years that were to come—years that she was to spend in serving him. Her work in this world henceforth would be to do that, she thought—work the most blessed (as it seemed to her) under the sun.

Feebly and timidly in her letters to him she used to try now and then to express how happy he had made her. He had told her to write to him, and so she wrote, spending hours over each poor little letter, and copying and recopying it with a love and care that knew no wear-

afraid that, though she tried to go on with her lessons during these weeks, because she thought that it would please him, the progress she made in them was pitifully small. She was so entirely one of those women whose forte lies in loving not in learning. She loved by nature; she had always learnt from books slowly and with pain—unless the books were stories, and love the theme of them. Then, indeed, she would master them with little effort, throwing herself into the tales with such vivid interest that the men and women whose histories they told her were for the time more real to her than the world in which she lived—almost as real as her own life had become to her now during these bright enchanted days.

It was this, her own love story, that she dreamt of and pondered over untiringly during the weeks while Mr. Trelawney was away—carrying the thought of it with her through every hour of every day—living in it as she might have lived in some strange, beautiful, new-discovered country, so that, though the working world was round her, she would forget it utterly for hours together, or would see it only through a false glamour of bright sunshine, as she lived her separate glorified life, and called up pictures and visions of the things that would never be.

Once or twice during his absence, Mr. Trelawney wrote to Mrs. Markham about matters connected with his arrangements for the future—never on such subjects consulting Letty. To Letty he merely wrote what might amuse and please her; whatever he had to say that touched on business he addressed instinctively to Mrs. Markham. The division, to his own mind, seemed a perfectly natural one to make: to the two women concerned it seemed also natural, the elder accepting his communications, by reason of her seniority, the younger being too childlike and humble to resent their being addressed to another besides herself. In her eyes Mr. Trelawney could do nothing that was not just and good. In her simplicity she was satisfied to be only to him what he chose to make her: in her own thoughts she had no rights but what he chose to recognize.

"I shall be glad when he comes back, Letty, for there's so many things to settle," Mrs. Markham began to say often, when the month of Mr. Trelawney's absence was drawing to a close; for, not living in a fool's paradise as Letty was doing, nor, like Mr. Trelawney, despising or being ignorant of half the common things that went on in daily life, the thought of the impending future was lying heavy during these weeks on Mrs. Markham's mind, and difficulties that she could not solve were rising fast before her.

How was anything to be as it had been before, she had begun to ask herself, when Letty should be made Mr. Trelawney's wife? How could Martha wait upon her who had hitherto worked with her?—how could even she herself remain as head servant in the house in which her niece was mistress?

"They think no more of all these things—neither him nor her—than if they were going to live in heaven," she would exclaim, almost impatiently, to herself; "and yet they'll all have to be settled somehow, and what to think of them and what to advise, I don't know. There's Letty troubling herself no more about anything to come than if she was a baby in arms, and Mr. Trelawney—he seems to think he's just got to walk to church with her one morning, and then let everything go on again as it's been going for these twenty years. And the Lord knows, instead of that, there'll be change enough and worry enough to make others sad and sore, if not him."

"Oh, Letty, child, I hope it'll all

lovely women can do in the way of law-making, even when she does not possess a franchise. It seems that of late married men of Uelzin have been much given to staying out late of nights.

The women resolved to act. They exercised all their influence with the city fathers, and finally got a law passed requiring that all married men be home at or before 11 o'clock every night. The penalty for a violation of this law is fixed at a fine of \$3 for each offence. Half of the fine goes to the person making the complaint, who in all cases under the act so far has been the wife.

By means of this law the homes of Uelzin are expected to be in an ideal condition before long, and the wife's authority therein unquestioned. If a man forgets himself and stays out after 11 some night, the wife can either have him fined and get her share of the proceeds, or she can do what is better, she can hold the knowledge of his law-breaking over his head as a club with which to enforce obedience and good behavior.

Needless to say the married men of the neighboring German towns are much exercised over the action of the city authorities of Uelzin, for the law is working so well there that they are afraid it will prove contagious and spread to their own boroughs. The unmarried men of Uelzin, of course, are as much pleased with the law as are the women. They can now stay out at night and enjoy themselves free from the old fogies, who heretofore have insisted in joining in their festivities.



CHILD'S APRON.
2, 4 and 6 Years.

The usefulness and charm of dainty aprons are too completely self-evident to require urging. They protect the dress at the same time that they are in themselves ornamental, and they give just the sense of care and neatness that is so desirable in all feminine toilets, whatever the wearer's age. This very pretty model is amply serviceable as well as ornamental. The original is made of nainsook with trimming of embroidered edging and beading, through which velvet ribbon is run; but plaid muslin and all the familiar white apron materials are suitable, while gingham can be used to advantage for the hours of hard play.

The upper portion of the apron is a short fitted body. To its lower edge is joined the full skirt portion and to the arm-eyes full frills that form sleeves. Arranged over the yoke is a full frill or bertha that completely hides it from view. Sash ends are attached at the under-arm seams and bowed at the centre back.

To cut this apron for a child of 4 years of age, 2½ yards of material 32 inches wide will be required, with 2½ yards of embroidered edging to trim as illustrated.

The Imperial standard yard is a brass rod on which the distance is marked with pins of gold.

should not forget that 35 per cent of the load is lime, in the form carbonate, the form most closely allied to the vegetable. This account for much of the success some clover to have met with in getting a good catch of clover from the application of wood ashes. The lime neutralizes the acids contained in the soil, making it possible for the clover to proceed, which it could not well do in strongly acid soil. That which comes from the air has returned to mix again with its original elements, remaining there until it is decomposed to reappear again in vegetable in another place and form.

We would urge upon every person interested in the restoration of impaired fertility the need of tating nature in this particular. Select a renovating crop from legume family, capable of obtaining its supply of the expensive nitrate from the atmosphere. Furnish soil with phosphoric acid, in form of acid phosphate and muriate of potash.

FARM NOTES.

The milk must be aerated freed from all undesirable odors. It should not be cooled below temperature of the air. Milk of morning and evening should be taken to the factory in separate cans. If the milk is well aerated cheese cannot be of the high quality.

Farmers complain that good help is difficult to secure. Wages high and help poor. Certainly it is ground for complaint, but still think that if the farmers will see it that his help is well treated, cared for, he can reasonably expect that his help will feel a sense of obligation to him and will serve him accordingly.

The foundation of farming is good and in order to be successful a farmer should never omit grass in his rotation. A good sod to have under, at least every four years, makes the farm more profitable, will be really worth to the farmer the benefit imparted to the soil more than the value of the grass for or pasturage. When putting in grass crop in the spring the preparation of the soil should be main object.

If a breeder of stock cannot select choicest males he should at least avoid using a cross-breed sire. Farmers in a community will combine for the purpose they can select the best. Each individual, however, should select his most profitable male from which to improve, so to have each generation better than the preceding one. The lack of a tail has been an obstacle to improvement, but farmers can accomplish that may be desired by co-operation in procuring pure-bred males.

PREPARATION FOR CROPPING

One of the best crops that can be grown, and which may be planted early as the ground warms, is clover. The earlier the seed is planted the better, so as to give the plant the whole of the growing season and also to allow them to start before dry weather comes. It is essential that a piece of ground be selected that was well cultivated last year in order to avoid weeds as much as possible. If manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed and free from the seeds of weeds. Prepare the ground so as to have deep and fine, and keep the piece free of weeds until the crop is sown.

KEEP A COW FROM KICKING

Take a strap that will run around the cow's body and a board about 6 inches square. Tack to the board two pieces of leather so as to make two loops. Put the strap around the cow's

ON THE FARM.

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Do you see that giant of the forest which was left standing years and years ago? Your ancestors, perhaps, cleared these acres from the original forest. Suppose we cut the great tree into convenient sizes and burn every particle of it. When the heat has passed away, a man might gather up all that remains of the great tree, put it in a bag and take it off with it. A short time ago the tree would have made a load for ten horses. Now a man carries it with ease. What has made the change? The fire has tried it and found some things over which it has no power. It could not destroy mineral elements, the potash, the sulphuric acid. You ask: "What has become of that great mass of wood that existed so recently in the oak?" In the economy of nature

THERE IS NO WASTE.

Fire has resolved the wood into its original elements. That which came from the soil, and that only, obtained in the bag of ashes. We did not forget that 35 per cent. of the load is lime, in the form of carbonate, the form most closely allied to the vegetable. This accounts for much of the success some claim to have met with in getting a good crop of clover from the application of wood ashes. The lime neutralizes acids contained in the soil, making it possible for the clover to succeed, which it could not well do on an acid soil. That which came from the air has returned to mingle with its original elements, remaining there until it is commissioned to reappear again in vegetable life in another place and form. We would urge upon every person interested in the restoration of

forward of the udder and through the loops on the board, letting the board come against her flank on the side you sit to milk. She can't kick forward. Let her step around for a few minutes, then sit down to milk. The device is very simple and easily put on and after three or four times trying, the cow will give no more trouble.

CURIOUS ENGLISH LAWS

TIMES WHEN MEN CANNOT BE ARRESTED.

When They Come Off Duty, However, They Must Submit to the Officer.

Except for treason, felony, and certain other specified offences, a clergyman is exempt from arrest so long as "he is actually conducting Divine service." Moreover, should he be so arrested, the officer or other person arresting him is guilty of an offence at common law, and may be himself arrested, and brought to trial in his turn.

This immunity would appear to have arisen, not so much out of respect to the priest or his office, as because the arrest of a clergyman at the altar, and in the midst of his flock, might very possibly cause a serious breach of the peace, in the course of which the officials effecting or attempting to effect the capture might not invariably come off first best.

This was, of course, more especially so in mediæval times, when an ecclesiastic was regarded, by those to whom he ministered, with an almost superstitious reverence. But even in these modern utilitarian days the danger in question is by no means a wholly imaginary one.

On February 3rd, 1881, for instance, an attempt was made by William Limerick Martin, a deputy-inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to arrest Father McFadden, the parish priest of Gweedore, Donegal. Inspector Martin did not actually lay hands on his prospective prisoner while he was conducting Divine service, but waited until he had dismissed his flock, and was leaving the church door. Even so, however, he was set upon and beaten to death by the enraged peasantry, and this although a strong body of constabulary was stationed scarce a stone's throw away.

AN AMBASSADOR'S SERVANT.

Foreign ambassadors resident in Britain are privileged from arrest. So, too, are their servants, even though they be British subjects. A knowledge of this latter fact was turned to account, some few years back, by a certain clever rogue, who, when hard pressed by his creditors, and almost run to earth, somehow managed to obtain for himself a subordinate appointment at the Turkish Embassy in London.

The sheriff's officers, however, rose to the occasion. He was induced, through an intermediary, acting on behalf of those whom he had defrauded, to enter into a business partnership with a third person. Then, as soon as the deed was signed and sealed, he was promptly arrested, his creditors being apparently aware—what obviously his debtor was not—that an ambassador's servant engaging in any business forfeits his immunity.

Of course, there are many places and circumstances which confer temporary freedom from arrest on various individuals. Members of Parliament are immune so far as civil proceedings are concerned while Parliament is in session, and for forty days before and after; nor may they be arrested, even on a criminal charge, while actually within the precincts of the House. This latter fact was unpleasantly

ing as the direct representative of his Sovereign, and behind him to back him up, he has the might and the majesty of the entire British army. This in time of peace! In time of war his inviolability is strengthened a thousand-fold; so much so, indeed, that he would be perfectly justified in shooting down like a dog any civilian—whether policeman or not—who presumed to interfere with him.—Pearson's Weekly.

WATER.

Its Relations to Life Processes And Its Bodily Functions.

Water is one of the essentials in the needs of daily existence and of healthful human life. Without it man dies in a few days, without it there is no life.

For domestic purposes water is our chief agent to secure cleanliness, one of the first essentials of health; and we have also made it our scavenger, to carry away the refuse of our activities.

How much water, on an average, an individual needs in civilized life for personal and domestic uses depends upon his habits and occupations. It is estimated that about 25 gallons a day is a reasonable amount, but when to these more limited uses of water we add the amount needed in our towns and cities for manufacturing, for street cleaning, for extinguishing fires, for fountains, etc., about 60 gallons per person has been regarded necessary by competent authorities. The quantity therefore varies from the two to four gallons drawn from the farmhouse well, to the 25 to 60 gallons taken from the town supply by turning on a faucet, and in cities where much is used for manufacturing purposes, the daily amount may reach 100 gallons per inhabitant.

In the human body water is necessary to the assimilation of food, to carry on all physiological functions or life processes, as found in blood, and in all secretions and excretions. The water in the blood is the carrier for the body. It washes along in its stream all that is wanted for the support and well-being of every part. In this office of carrier it not only brings nourishment in solution to the tissues but also carries away waste materials. Too little water allows accumulation of waste material and a consequent clogging of the bodily drainage system.

In a word, human life and energy are dependent upon the presence of water in the tissues. Of the quantity required (computed at about 3 qts daily) a greater or less proportion is taken in food, from 30 to 95 per cent. of foods being water; part we obtain from the beverages—tea, coffee, &c.—leaving only about an average of from a pint to a quart to be taken each day in the form of drinking water.

AN INTERESTING FUNCTION.

"Mamma, when you sneeze a sneeze where does it go to?"

"It goes into the air, I suppose, dear."

"And when something scares it away, and you don't sneeze it, where does it go?"

"I don't know, child. Don't bother me."

"Does it go back to where it came from, mamma?"

"Oh, I suppose so. Run out and play."

"Then you've got to sneeze it some time, haven't you?"

"I suppose so."

"If you was to sneeze all the sneezes you had inside you, would you sneeze any more, or would there be new sneezes to—"

"Willie, I wish you would be

SOME HUMBLE GENIUSES

HOW SIGNALMEN EMPLOY THEIR SPARE TIME.

Many Have Gained Good Positions by Working in Their Off-Moments.

James Hall, was a signalman employed in a lonely quiet box on what was, until recently, the Somerset and Dorset line, in England. Not having any great number of trains to attend to per hour, Hall spent his spare moments in improving his education, and in making pretty little models of locomotive engines out of wood; and taking into consideration that Hall was an excellent servant, his superiors winked at this practice. One day a gentleman who knew the signalman offered him five shillings for one of his models, and then the idea occurred to Hall that he might materially increase his slender income by making such things for sale, says Pearson's Weekly.

He had made more than fifty, and sold most of them at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$4, when he thought he would make a complete train on the lines on which he considered an ideal train for long distances should be. He spent six months of his spare moments and all his savings in carrying out his idea, and when he had completed his train he showed it to a gentleman who was interested in him, and who strongly advised him to protect his model, and submit it to one of the big railway-coach builders of America, in preference to a British firm, as railways in this country were too short to justify the expense of transforming the stock.

Hall acted on the advice, sent his model to America, and went on making more miniature trains. Four months elapsed before he heard anything from the American builders. Then he received a letter offering him a post as designer to the firm at \$80 a week if he would go out at once. He went out, and proved himself a valuable acquisition to the second largest firm of railway-coach builders in the United States. By occupying his spare moments only in this way he raised himself from \$235 to over \$4,000 a year, and did it in

UNDER TWO YEARS.

For some years, the Great Western Railway Company had in its employ a signalman, named James Cooker, whose duty it was to attend to the signals on a particularly quiet branch line. Cooker objected to the idleness which seemed to be forced upon him during his "shift" in his lonely little signal box, and being naturally industrious, he set to work to fill in his spare time by educating himself. When he knew all he thought he could teach himself, he joined some correspondence educational classes, and even turned his attention to Latin and Greek. After a time, however, he gave up the dead language and took up French instead.

Alone in his little box, doing his duty to his employers to the letter, Cooker worked hard at his studies, and progressed so well that in a few years' time he found himself in a Bristol coal office, earning \$10 a week, instead of being in a signal-box earning \$6.50. During a period of two years, as vacancies occurred, he moved up stage by stage until he became manager of the office and the receiver of a salary amounting to \$1,300 per annum.

The head of a firm of advertising agents who do a big business in sending out company prospectuses and circulars, informed the writer that some of their most regular envelope addressers were signalmen, who were glad to fill in their empty

in the bag of ashes. We would not forget that 35 per cent. the lime, in the form of bonate, the form most closely allied to the vegetable. This accounts much of the success some claim have met with in getting a good crop of clover from the application wood ashes. The lime neutralizes acids contained in the soil, making it possible for the clover to suck, which it could not do on a singly acid soil. That which came in the air has returned to mingle in with its original elements, remaining there until it is commissioned to reappear again in vegetable life another place and form.

One would urge upon every person interested in the restoration of impaired fertility the need of imitating nature in this particular. Select a renovating crop from the same family, capable of obtaining supply of the expensive nitrogen from the atmosphere. Furnish the soil with phosphoric acid, in the form of acid phosphate and muriate of potash.

FARM NOTES.

The milk must be aerated and freed from all undesirable odors. It should not be cooled below the temperature of the air. Milk of the morning and evening should be taken from the factory in separate cans. Unless the milk is well aerated the cream cannot be of the highest quality.

Farmers complain that good farming is difficult to secure. Wages are high and help poor. Certainly there is ground for complaint, but still we think that if the farmers will see to it that his help is well treated and paid for, he can reasonably expect that his help will feel a sense of obligation to him and will serve accordingly.

The foundation of farming is grass. In order to be successful the farmer should never omit grass from rotation. A good sod to turn over, at least every four years will make the farm more profitable, and will be really worth to the farmer in benefit imparted to the soil more than the value of the grass for hay pasturage. When putting in a new crop in the spring the careful preparation of the soil should be the first object.

A breeder of stock cannot secure the best males he should at least use a cross-breed sire. If farmers in a community will combine for the purpose they can secure the best. Each individual, however, should select his most profitable female from which to improve, so as to have each generation better than the preceding one. The lack of capital has been an obstacle to improvement, but farmers can accomplish all that may be desired by co-operating in securing pure-bred males.

REPARATION FOR CARROTS

One of the best crops that can be grown, and which may be planted as early as the ground warms, is carrots. The earlier the seed is put in the better, so as to give the plants the whole of the growing season, and also to allow them a good start before dry weather comes. It is essential that a piece of ground selected that was well cultivated the year in order to avoid weeds as much as possible. If manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed and free from the seeds of weeds. Prepare the ground so as to have it smooth and fine, and keep the plants free from weeds until the crop is made.

KEEP A COW FROM KICKING.

Take a strap that will reach around the cow's body and a piece of board about 6 inches square. Attach to the board two pieces of rope so as to make two loops, and the strap around the cow's body

partnership with a third person. Then, as soon as the deed was signed and sealed, he was promptly arrested, his creditors being apparently aware—what obviously their debtor was not—that an ambassador's servant engaging in any business forfeits his immunity.

Of course, there are many places and circumstances which confer temporary freedom from arrest on various individuals. Members of Parliament are immune so far as civil proceedings are concerned while Parliament is in session, and for forty days before and after; nor may they be arrested, even on a criminal charge, while actually within the precincts of the House.

This latter fact was unpleasantly impressed upon a certain over-zealous London police-constable, Jeremiah Sullivan by name, who, in 1888, attempted to arrest Mr. Sheehy in Palace Yard. Mr. Sheehy was a shining light of the Irish parliamentary party, and his colleagues were up in arms about it immediately. The adjournment of the House was moved, and a committee to consider the alleged breach of privilege appointed. This committee after taking voluminous evidence, affirmed the breach, and Parliament severely censured the unfortunate officer.

PRIVILEGED PLACES.

For a long time there were in England certain "places of sanctuary"—such as the Mint, Savoy, and Whitefriars in London—wherein all persons were privileged from arrest, on the ground of their being ancient royal palaces. These privileges are now held to have lapsed, though why it is not easy to see. There still exist, however, a "sanctuary" in Edinburgh, near Holyrood Palace, where debtors resort for protection, taking lodgings "within the precincts," after the good (or bad) old time-honored custom.

Members of Convocation, barristers on circuit, and solicitors actually engaged on any cause, enjoy temporary privilege from arrest, a fact which, as regards the latter class, people have occasionally discovered to their cost.

Royalty is, of course, immune, as no action can possibly lie against the sovereign or any member of his family. So are the ordinary servants of the king or queen regnant, chaplain, lords of the bedchamber, and other officers of the household. This privilege, however, does not extend to the servants of a queen-consort or dowager; although by a quaint straining of the meaning of the term "servant," it is held to apply partially to the king's soldiers, none of whom (while actually serving with the colors) can be arrested on a civil suit.

Arising out of this latter curious custom is the still more curious one known as "crying down the credit." Whenever a regiment "shifts quarters," i.e., moves from one garrison town to another, the drums of the corps are beaten at intervals in different districts of the new station, and the citizens are warned in a loud voice by the provost-sergeant not to give credit to the King's troops.

WHEN TOMMY IS SAFE.

Peers of the realm are, of course, immune from arrest, except on felony charges, and this privilege also extends to peeresses by birth, creation, or marriage, as well as to Scotch and Irish peers and peeresses. But not even the proudest peer of the realm is so entirely above and beyond the law as a common soldier when on sentry. Not only can "Tommy," while thus occupied, not be arrested for any offence or on any pretence whatever, but he is legally justified in himself arresting and detaining in his sentry box any one, no matter who he may be, that attempts in any way to molest him. Poor, much-abused Tommy Atkins is, in fact, for the time being, ac-

where does it go to?" "It goes into the air, I suppose, dear."

"And when something scares it away, and you don't sneeze it, where does it go?"

"I don't know, child. Don't bother me."

"Does it go back to where it came from, mamma?"

"Oh, I suppose so. Run out and play."

"Then you've got to sneeze it some time, haven't you?"

"I suppose so."

"If you was to sneeze all the sneezes you had inside you, would you sneeze any more, or would there be new sneezes to—"

"Willie, I wish you would be quiet."

"What keeps the sneeze from coming out when it starts?"

"How do I know?"

"Why is it, mamma, that some people say 'k-choo' when they sneeze and some say 'k-chee'?"

"Willie, if you don't—"

"Johnny Dickon says if I give him a penny he'll sneeze through his ears. Can he do it, mamma?"

"No, of course not, dear."

"How do you know he can't?"

"Because—Willie, if you don't stop bothering me I shall certainly—"

"Mamma, what is a sneeze?"

Whack! Whack!

THE EYE AND THE EAR.

How Science Beats Nature in These Two Organs.

The eye and the ear have long been regarded as marvels of mechanism, quite the most wonderful things in the world. But compared with the implements of a present day laboratory, the sensitiveness of all human organs seems gross enough, says Harper's Magazine. A photographic plate, coupled with a telescope will reveal the presence of millions of stars whose light does not affect the retina in the least. The microscope, too, with its revelations of the world of the infinitely small, tells us how crude, after all, is the most delicate of the senses. Indeed we may liken it to a piano where only a single octave, towards the middle, sounds. From the ultra violet to the lowest reaches of the spectrum is a range of some nine octaves of light vibrations, of which, save for our new mechanical senses, we should never have been conscious of but one.

The ear hears little of what is going on around us. By means of a microphone the tread of a fly sounds like the tramp of cavalry. Our heat sense is very vague; we need a variation of at least one-fifth of a degree on a thermometer to realize any difference in temperature. Prof. Langley's little bolometer will note the difference of a millionth part of a degree. It is 200,000 times as sensitive as our skin.

A USEFUL TREE.

In the island of Jamaica grows a tree, with the botanic name Daphne Lagetto, from the branches of which native workmen make peculiarly strong and excellent whips, which have the handle and lash all of a piece. The handle consists of a part of the stem retaining the bark. For the lash the stem is deprived of bark and then split into strips which are woven together in a flexible cord six or seven feet long. The proper taper is afforded by detaching more and more of the strips as the end of the lash is approached.

Miss Plutus—"But Captain Hawleigh, would you love me when I grow old and ugly?" The Captain (gallantly)—"You may grow older, my dear Miss Plutus, but you can never grow uglier." And as he went home he wondered why she had rejected him.

Alice in his little box, doing his duty to his employers to the letter. Cooker worked hard at his studies, and progressed so well that in a few years' time he found himself in a Bristol coal office, earning \$10 a week, instead of being in a signal-box earning \$6.50. During a period of two years, as vacancies occurred, he moved up stage by stage until he became manager of the office and the receiver of a salary amounting to \$1,300 per annum.

The head of a firm of advertising agents who do a big business in sending out company prospectuses and circulars, informed the writer that some of their most regular envelope addressers were signalmen, who were glad to fill in their empty hours on duty by addressing envelopes and wrappers at so much per thousand; and, although not a very remunerative occupation, the work, if systematically done, materially increased their earnings.

Strictly speaking, signalmen are not allowed to take up any occupation during their duty hours, but when a man is in charge of a box passed by very little traffic, and he proves himself to be a reliable servant, no one says much if he turns his

SPARE MOMENTS TO PROFIT.

indeed, when a man finds he can make nearly as much money by using instead of wasting his leisure, his temptations to risk consequences are not trifling.

It was by running such risks that a signalman on the Caledonian Railway followed an occupation which brought about a remarkable improvement in his earnings. He had a taste for inventing improvements on anything which seemed to him to call for improvement, and during his idle hours of duty he used to amuse himself by making models of his inventions. To do this he necessarily had a quantity of tools in his box, and one day he was detected by an official who told him flatly he would lose his place if the practice of constructing models during duty hours were not discontinued.

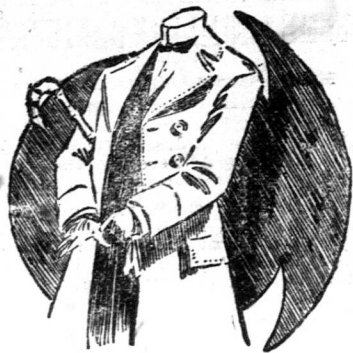
From that time forward he was more secret in his labors, but he continued turning out questionable improvements on dozens of different articles for the real love of work.

After working secretly for many months without being detected, he turned out an improved kettle which he believed would save nearly as much heat as an ordinary kettle wastes, and boil the water it contained in shorter time. Never before had it occurred to him to try and dispose of any of his inventions, but he took it into his head to patent his kettle and apply the principle of it to saucepans. He then tried to sell the patent. It was declined time after time, until at the suggestion of a patent-agent he sent it to Germany and disposed of it for nearly \$400. After that he disposed of many of his other inventions, and with the funds thus realized he set himself up in the ironmongery business in Aberdeen.

A GREAT FEUDAL LORD.

Lord Rosebery lives the life of a great feudal lord on his estates. He has a host of retainers, splendid equipages and everywhere his coronet is in evidence. He travels from one of his great houses to another with postilions as if railways had not been invented. The British Liberal leader is a great noble, and the people like him all the better for being apart from them in the pomp and circumstance of his private life.

Head of Business—"What position do you desire in our establishment, sir?" College Graduate—"Oh, something like confidential adviser or general manager." Head of Business—"Good! You may have both jobs. I will make you an office boy."



The Law of Good Dressing...

A body without a head is not more incongruous than a well dressed man with an old style shabby hat.

The law of good dressing is appropriateness.

The dress must suit the occasion and each part must suit every other.

We have hats for all uses and all heads.

Try us for your spring hat.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

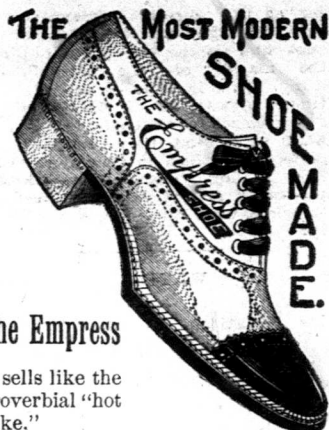
I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined pro-



The Empress

sells like the proverbial "hot cake."

The STYLE is right, QUALITY right, and price right. Yes, it's ALL RIGHT.

ASK TO SEE "The Empress" Patent Leather for \$3.00.

"THE SLATER"—Genuine Goodyear Welt, \$3.50.

REDUCTION in price of last year's Empress. See window.

WORKING BOOTS—Look us up for these. You will be pleased.

TRUNKS and VALISES—Here is the best variety and cheap.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
14 Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICE. SES.
Express Office. Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
141f MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

COAL!
Sole dealer in the Celebrated
SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

391f

Boyle & Son

non-rust bottom milk can—best can made.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town.

Hair Shampoo— Packer's Hair Shampoo cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c a bottle, at
**THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOK & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.**

The People Say

after testing Vanluyen's Coal, that it is Al. 51

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 141f

Wanted.

To exchange machinery for good driving horse. See MORLEY H. SHIDLEY, Implement and Carriage dealer, Dundas street, Napanee. 15c

Bicycles! Bicycles!

Bring in your wheels and have them cleaned, put in shape ready for use. See our new wheels—prices are in reach of everybody. BOYLE & SON.

Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent through the mails); the Star's Portrait of the King (sent postpaid securely tubed); THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, one year, (regular price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your subscription to the Express office, Napanee, Ontario.

Unique Wallpaper.

Would you like to have a room or two with a wallpaper different to any yet seen in this county? We will undertake to supply you with this class of goods. Long range of patterns. Prices from fifty cents up to two dollars per roll.

THE POLLARD COMPANY,

Dundas Street, Napanee.

Wanted.

Reliable lady agents to take orders for our custom made dress skirts, walking skirts and underskirts. Write quickly.

DOMINION GARMENT CO.,

16ap

Guelph, Ont.

"Cleanliness is Next to Godliness."

This is the season of the year when all back yards, front yards, etc., should be given a thorough cleaning, and those coal ashes and heaps of rubbish removed. While the good woman is cleaning inside the house, the good man should "see that his yard is kept clean."

Corporation Laborers Strike.

The corporation laborers, who have been removing the surplus mud from the streets under the supervision of Street Engineer Fraser, struck for higher wages on Monday. The men demanded \$1.25 per day instead of \$1.00, and they got it. A good day's work is demanded by the engineer and \$1.25 is not any too much to pay.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c a box. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

An Early Grasshopper.

Mr. M. W. Simkins, of Newburgh, gave us a call on Monday and left in our possession a rare curiosity in the form of a young grasshopper. The hopper was evidently about a week old and about one-half inch in length. It is a rare thing to see a grasshopper as early in the season as this. He discovered it in his yard on Easter Sunday. If this is any criterion of the future, we will have a nice time the coming summer fighting this pest.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Bran and Shorts, Timothy and Clover Seed. Great bargains in sugars. Keewatin flour still takes the lead. Try our tea, 2 lbs. for 25c. Douglas' Liniment 20c a bottle.

Sale and Concert.

The ladies of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild intend holding a Sale and Concert.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12 05 a.m.	Going East, 12 15 p.m.
3.33 a.m.	12.15 p.m.
10.34 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
1.22 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
4.28 p.m.	
8.35 p.m.	

†Daily except Monday. *Daily, All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes at the station.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Easter Good Things.—Candies, bon bons, cakes and confectionery fit all times. We keep none but the goods procurable.

Tennis Club Meeting.

A meeting of those interested in the law of tennis, will be held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Robinson, on Tuesday, April 8th, at 8 p.m. Steps taken by the club to further the play of the game, and all who intend to play requested to be present.

The Old Cement Works Sold.

Our enterprising townsman, Mr. Stevens, has purchased the old cement works property and intends to put in some new machinery and make up barrels for his own use, as well as for custom trade.

A Good Idea.

In Kearney, New Jersey, they "spank bee" now and again, as a punishment to boys who do evil on the street. It is performed at the Town Hall presence of the Recorder. It would if a "bee" of this kind were established every town and village, to rid the streets of the numerous band of foul mouthed, young boys who so often congregate at nightfall.

Of Interest to Parents.

Parents should know what their children are doing at night. The young girls walking the streets at night and there are young men whom they see in the initiatory stages. Do their parents realize it? Do they realize it themselves?—Kingston. The same article is well adapted to Napanee. Young girls and boys seen nearly any night on the street town, without any apparent object in mind when they should be at home.

Sad Accident.

What might have been a fatal accident and which should be a warning to all who are in the habit of jumping on trains, occurred south east of the Grand Trunk depot, Thursday afternoon, April 3rd. A son of Mr. James Hartwick, while attempting to board the wayfreight through the lower cut slipped, falling through the lower cut, the wayfreight passing over his ankle. The way was stopped, the unfortunate boy (deaf and dumb) was picked up by the train brought him to Napanee, conveyed to his home, South Napanee, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

Quietly Wedded.

A quiet marriage was performed Monday morning at eleven o'clock residence of Dr. G. T. C. Ward, street, when his daughter, Miss Germaine, was united in the holy matrimony to Mr. James Dhu And New York City. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Wilson, presence of the family only. The wedded couple took the one o'clock train for New York, their future home. The bride is one of Napanee's fairest daughters and a favorite in society, and very wishes of long life and perfect happiness go out to the newly wedded couple. Express extends congratulations.

Matrimonial.

A pleasant event took place

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have both.

We Also Have a Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters direct from Baltimore, Canned Goods, etc. A trial will convince that we handle only the best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Dundas Street West. C-1y

WALLPAPER

New and Choice
Designs.

**PRICES ARE VERY
REASONABLE!**

"The People's Fair,"
Napanea.

C. I. MAYBEE,

Lisle Thread.

Lisle thread is made of superior cotton treated in a peculiar manner. The waxy surface of the cotton fiber is impaired by carding, but preserved by combing. The spinning of lisle thread is done under moisture, forming a compact and solid yarn.

Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel tower is eight inches shorter in winter than in summer.

Good in Fevers.

Glycerin and lemon juice, half and half, on a bit of absorbent cotton is the best thing in the world wherewith to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever parched patient.

Crimes in India.

It has been calculated that in India 48 per cent of certain crimes disappear when hot weather gives place to cold.

LOBSTERS.

Lobsters often travel in regiments, seeking new feeding grounds. Their migrating armies are always led by the biggest and strongest ones, while the maimed and weakly struggle along behind.

Pleasant While It Lasted.

"What would you do if you woke up some morning to find that you had inherited a million dollars?"

"I'd turn over on the other side and try to dream it again."

Boyle & Son

non-rust bottom milk can—best can made.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Teas and Coffee.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

A Decided Improvement.

Among the exchanges to hand this week we notice the Belleville Daily Ontario has enlarged to eight pages. The Ontario is certainly an up-to-date daily in its new form, and its many readers will appreciate the change. The demand on its advertising columns necessitated the enlargement. The proprietor, Mr. Carman, is to be complimented, and may success attend his efforts in the future as in the past.

An Appreciative Congregation.

Rev. D. McEthern, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church, Napanea, has been a missionary at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for some time past, and on Wednesday, March 19th, was given a hearty and unanimous call to become permanent pastor of St. Paul's church at that place. This name has been recently given to that church, as it was formerly known as the Canal Mission. The reverend gentleman's many friends in Napanea will be greatly pleased to learn of his success in his new home.

Boys for the Farmers.

A party of boys is expected at the Marchmont Home, Belleville, about the middle of April. They are bright healthy lads from England and Scotland. The larger boys will go out for wages, and the little ones for adoption. Their ages are from 6 to 16 years. Some of the little Scotch boys have sisters, and will be glad to find homes together. Many a home would be brighter for one or two of these youngsters. The usual party of girls will arrive in May. Application may be made, accompanied with a minister's reference to Rev. R. Wallace, Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The family signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

An "Eye-Sore" Going.

It is with feelings of pleasure that we give space for the good tidings that the ruins of the old Tichborne House, located on the best business corner in Napanea, which was destroyed by fire on the 23rd day of June, 1899, is going to be a black mark on the fair name of Napanea no longer. Mr. John Milligan has purchased the above property and has men at work tearing down the useless portion of the ruins and carting it away. Mr. Milligan intends to erect an L-shaped building, with a block 25x50 feet on the corner reserved. The old frame will be raised, turned around and have a 35 foot frontage on Dundas street, running back 45 foot. This part will be thoroughly overhauled, raised to a three-storey building and veneered. On John street the main portion of the building will front. This part will have a 40 foot front and run back 60 feet, connecting with the part fronting on Dundas street, will be three storeys high and be built of brick. What will be done with the corner reserved is merely a matter of conjecture, but the building being erected by Mr. Milligan will be used as a hotel.

The fish are coming up to Close's Mills next week, and Close will grind your grist while you are after the finnies.

was evidently about a week old and about one-half inch in length. It is a rare thing to see a grasshopper as early in the season as this. He discovered it in his yard on Easter Sunday. If this is any criterion of the future, we will have a nice time the coming summer fighting this pest.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Bran and Shorts, Timothy and Clover Seed. Great bargains in sugars. Kewatin flour still takes the lead. Try our tea, 2 lbs. for 25c. Douglas's Liniment 20c. a bottle.

Sale and Concert.

The ladies of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild intend holding a Sale and Concert, next Thursday afternoon and evening, April 10th, in the town hall. Among many other attractions there will be an Art Gallery with pictures for sale, and a Klondike, 5 o'clock tea, homemade bread, buns and candy. Doors open at 3 o'clock. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock, when a splendid programme will be given by foreign talent, assisted by our best local talent. Admission to concert 25 cents. See dodgers.

Beware of Imposition.

We desire to inform the public that Castoria is made and put up in the Laboratory of the Gentaur Company, New York, in but one size bottle and on the outside wrapper the formula is printed and the Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher appears on the face. No other preparation offered as Castoria is genuine. To counterfeit or imitate either in the name or signature is a criminal offence. Castoria has become a valuable standard family medicine with the endorsement of some of the best physicians in the world. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good," and will answer every purpose, etc. Castoria is sold by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine. Do not be deceived when you buy it, but look well at the wrapper and see if it has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. No other can be genuine. Castoria without this Signature is a Base Fraud.

E. M. Church Concert.

A most appreciative audience assembled at the Eastern Methodist church on Tuesday evening to hear the program given by Master Jack Challes and Miss Lillian B. Stickle, assisted by Miss Hall and Mr. Rockwell's choir. That it was a success was verified by the vociferous applause. The gentlemen in their selections did fine, singing with ease and were well balanced, their voices blending nicely both in chorus and quartet. Mrs. VanLoven, as usual, did well in her solo with the choir anthem, also in duet, "Love Divine," with Mr. Rockwell. This was a choice number. They fully sustained their reputation for being good singers and were enthusiastically received. Miss Hall again charmed the audience with her organ solo, the applause being pronounced and prolonged. She accompanied every number with ease and grace. It's no wonder people can sing when she plays. Miss Lillian B. Stickle and Master Challes were the great attraction of the evening. Master Challes sang many times, giving great pleasure in all his numbers. He sings with a finish that does credit to old singers, a beautiful voice and fine enunciation as clear as a bell. Miss Stickle made friends at once with a Napanea audience, everybody being delighted with her from the very first appearance. Her voice is musical and pure, a clear soprano with fine carrying quality of tone. If fine flowers and much applause helps a singer, she received the help. Space does not permit a criticism of her numbers. Granier's "Hosanna" was well rendered and perhaps most appreciated. In it the tone and quality of her voice shows careful training. We hope to hear these young singers again.

DETLOR & WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggists, give

MAIL ORDERS

their prompt attention.

Just drop us a card addressed

DETLOR & WALLACE

Medical Hall, Napanea

YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

Monday morning at eleven o'clock residence of Dr. C. T. C. Ward, street, when his daughter, Miss J. Germaine, was united in the holy matrimony to Mr. James Dhu Andre New York City. The ceremony was formed by Rev. J. P. Wilson, in presence of the family only. The wedded couple took the one o'clock for New York, their future home, bride is one of Napanea's fairest, and a favorite in society, and very wishes of long life and perfect happiness go out to the newly-wedded couple. Express extends congratulations.

Matrimonial.

A pleasant event took place in Western Methodist parsonage, Nap on Wednesday, April 2, 1902, when Rev. S. T. Bartlett united in marriage Elgin S. Parrott, of Odessa, and Nellie M. Burgess, eldest daughter of Archie Burgess, of Wilton. The bride assisted by Miss Ethel Clancy, of Cville, and the groom by his cousin, Ernest Sharpe, of Sharpton. The present to the bride was a gold watch chain, and to the bridesmaid a gold bracelet. The bride was attired in a handsome of blue, and also the bridesmaid. The groom is a rising young farmer, of E town, and the bride one of Wilton's young ladies. The happy couple took afternoon train for Belleville and Toronto carrying with them the well wishes of many friends.

Parish of Bath and Odessa.

Holy Week and Easter were fully observed in this Parish with frequent well attended services. The three services from 12 to 3 p.m. at Bath especially appreciated by a good and congregation. On Easter Day there five very joyful services and over a persons received the blessed sacrament. The Vestry meeting at Odessa showed finances to be in good shape, with a balance on hand of over \$49. G. Ferguson and Graham were re-appointed Wardens. Bath the auditors presented a very report, showing a large increase in receipts, but as there were many old to be paid a very small balance was over. But, starting with a clean makes the prospects bright. The Ch wardens and all other officers were appointed.

Mr. Chas. Vanslyck left this week a car of settler's effects for Manitoba where he has purchased a good farm.

Pile Terrors Swept Away.—Dr. new's Ointment stands at the head reliever, healer, and sure cure for Pile all forms. One application will give fort in a few minutes, and three to six application according to directions cure chronic cases. It relieves all it and burning skin diseases in a day cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro

The Eyes Feed the Brain.

Parents who neglect the
children's eyes are more

cruel than the
Chinese who enslave
the feet of their little
ones. O

dwarfs the feet—the other
stunts the mind.

When we adjust glasses
study becomes a pleasure.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanea.





Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12.05 a.m.	Going East, *2.09 a.m.
3.33 a.m.	12.17 a.m.
10.34 a.m.	1.00 a.m.
*1.32 p.m.	6.40 p.m.
4.28 p.m.	
8.35 p.m.	
*except Monday. *Daily. All other	
days, Sundays excepted.	
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at	
union. 8-ly	

Restaurant.
or Good Things.—Candies, fruits, as, cakes and confectionery fresh at all times. We keep none but the best procurable.

Club Meeting.
Meeting of those interested in the game of tennis, will be held at the residence of J. W. Robinson, on Tuesday evening, April 8th, at 8 p.m. Steps will be taken by the club to further the progress of the game, and all who intend to play are invited to be present.

Old Cement Works Sold.
An enterprising townsman, Mr. Chas. S., has purchased the old cement property and intends to repair it, using some new machinery and manufacturing for his own use, as well as for barrels for custom trade.

Id Idea.
Kearney, New Jersey, they have a "ring bee" now and again, as a punishment on boys who do evil on the streets. Performed at the Town Hall in the presence of the Recorder. It would be well if of this kind were established in our town and village, to rid the streets of the mercurial band of foul mouthed, insulting who so often congregate after all.

erest to Parents.
Parents should know what their boys are doing at night. There are girls walking the streets of this city who are young men whom they meet. Are in the initiatory stages of evil. Do they themselves?—Kingston Whig. The article is well adapted to the time. Young girls and boys can be early any night on the street of our town without any apparent object in view, they should be at home.

accident.
It might have been a fatal accident which should be a warning to boys to be in the habit of jumping on and off, occurred south east of the G. T. R. Thursday afternoon, April 3rd. of Mr. James Hartwick, while attempting to board the wayfreight going to the lower cut slipped, the train going over his ankle. The wayfreight stopped, the unfortunate boy (who is old and dumb) was picked up and the boy brought him to Napanee. He was taken to his home, South Napanee, it was found necessary to amputate the leg.

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

ly Wedded.
A quiet marriage was performed on Monday morning at eleven o'clock at the residence of Dr. G. T. C. Ward, East of Napanee, when his daughter, Miss Laura, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. James Dhu Andrew, of New York City. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Wilson, in the presence of the family only. The newly wedded couple took the one o'clock train for New York, their future home. The bride is one of Napanee's fairest daughters, favorite in society, and very many of long life and perfect happiness to the newly wedded couple. The church extends congratulations.

monial.
A pleasant event took place in the Methodist church, Napanee.

Death of John R. Allison.
The many friends of John R. Allison, South Fredericksburg, will be grieved to hear of his death, which took place on Monday evening. Deceased was the only son of Mr. Cyrus R. Allison, and was a man well liked by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had been ailing since the first of February, but during the past four weeks had failed rapidly, the ailment being piniculous anemia. Deceased was a comparatively young man, being in his 41st year. A wife and two daughters are left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father. The funeral took place from his late residence on Thursday morning, and was largely attended. Deceased carried \$2,000 insurance in the A.O.U.W.

Patent Report.
For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.,
Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the firm above mentioned.
72,609—Benjamin Storme, Gourock, Ont.—Road Grader.
75,127—Isaac Goldberg, Montreal, Que.—Stove.
75,144—Edmond Heroux, Yamachiche, Que.—Window Sash.
75,145—Ludger Seguin, Montreal, Que.—Car Fender.
75,234—Joseph Rousseau, Montreal, Que.—Combination Lock.
75,243—Robert McClelland Watson, Allandale, Ont.—Boiler Cleaner.
75,244—Alexander Mitchell, Oxbow, Assa.—Combination Churn and Clothes Washer.
Write for a copy of "The Inventor's Help."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The "Royal Muskoka."
The opening up of the Highlands of Ontario, Canada, and the beautiful Muskoka Lake region, has been a veritable labour of love to the advertising department of the Grand Trunk Railway and the coming summer promises such an influx of American tourists as will amply justify the outlay in hotel accommodation which has been recently made. The "Royal Muskoka," in fact, promises to become to Canada, in summer, what the "Royal Ponciana" is to Florida; in the winter months, the fashionable resort of the continent, where the romantic and the beautiful can be enjoyed with all the luxury and comfort of the most modern hotel life. The "Royal Muskoka" which has been built at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, very much resembles the architecture of the famous Flagler hotels, soft gray stucco walls, timbered across under its red-tiled roof, with deep, cool verandahs, commanding views of the surrounding lakes and islands. It has accommodation for 400 guests and is the finest summer hotel in Canada. It will be opened on June 16th. For all information as to rates, routes, etc., and illustrated descriptive literature, apply to M. C. Dickson, District Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, Canada.

PROTECTION OF WORDS.
A Plea For a Rest For Our Familiar Quotations.
In these days when everybody is writing and everybody seems to succeed would it not be well to start a society for the protection of words and phrases? Many of these are so brutally overworked by the amateur. The winged words, the words that burn,

WASH GOODS WEEK.

Saturday and next week we will make a big showing of fine Wash Goods for dresses and waists. Gingham, Chambrays, Organdies, Dimities, Foulards, Prints, Ducks. We invite you to come and see our stock. All lines not to be seen anywhere else will be here—priced right too.
31-inch Duck finish Prints 10c. Printed Foulards 18c. Organdies 12½c, 18c, 25c.

A MILLINERY WEEK.

Last week was a record one in our Millinery Department. We want this and next week to be better. We have made liberal additions to our ready trimmed stock. Numerous shipments of new things opened this week. Ready-to-Wears and Sailors in plenty and quite new. Dry Goods prices on all Millinery Goods.

Buy the Alexandre Kid Gloves

Two Skirt Bargains.

A Black Cloth Dress Skirt, with flounce, headed with five rows cording, lined throughout, bound with Velvet Brush Edge. Special, \$3.50.
Black Boating Sarge Dress Skirt, with flounce, lined all through, Velvet Brush Edge bound. \$4.25

A BARGAIN IN SUITS TO ORDER.
Until the 12th of April we are offering your choice of a fine line of Spring Suits—\$16.00 goods—for \$13.50 the Suit to order.

50 Kinds of Whitewear.

To choose from here and all representing close manufacturer's prices—only one profit on our Whitewear.
Corset Covers 12½c to \$1.50, Gowns 50c to \$3, Skirts 50c to \$3.90, Drawers 25c to \$1 and all prices between—each at the price the best money's worth hereabout.

MILL ENDS OF SHIRTINGS FOR SATURDAY
In lengths 3½ to 10 yards. The 12½c qualities on Saturday for 10c the yard.

LACE CURTAINS 20c TO \$5.00—By long odds the best value in the district. Compare and prove us.

DEFIANCE CARPET WARPS are the best warps—full range of colors in stock. Two shipments each week come to us. Ask your weaver about Defiance.

300 PIECES LACES AND EMBROIDERIES for Spring trade now ready for selling. The best range and the best qualities we have yet shown. See our lace stock.

NO ONE URGED TO BUY—All sales for Cash and your money back if you want it is this store's way of guaranteeing satisfaction to its customers.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

CHEAPSIDE

NAPANEE

NOTICE

Our \$14.75 Scotch

of Dr. G. T. Ward, East when his daughter, Miss Laura ne, was united in the holy bonds of ony to Mr. James Dhu Andrew, of rk City. The ceremony was per- by Rev. J. P. Wilson, in the e of the family only. The newly couple took the one o'clock train York, their future home. The one of Napanee's fairest daughters ivorite in society, and very many of long life and perfect happiness o the newly-wedded couple. The extends congratulations.

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Terrors Swept Away.—Dr. Ag- intment stands at the head as a healer, and sure cure for Piles in s. One application will give com- few minutes, and three to six days' ion according to directions will onic cases. It relieves all itching oing skin diseases in a day. 35 Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—79

Eyes Feed Brain.

ents who neglect their dren's eyes are more cruel than the Chinese, who encase the feet of their little ones. One

fs the feet—the other s the mind. we adjust glasses becomes a pleasure. **I. E. Smith,** ADUATE OPTICIAN, Smith's Jewelry Store, Napanee.



Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, Canada.

PROTECTION OF WORDS.

A Plea for a Rest For Our Familiar Quotations.

In these days when everybody is writing and everybody seems to succeed would it not be well to start a society for the protection of words and phrases? Many of these are so brutally overworked by the amateur. The winged words, the words that burn, the thoughts that breathe, the telling phrases, do they not clamor loudly for a rest? That very sentence affords an illuminating example of what I mean. How apt, how vivid, how expressive it would be if all its epithets had not lost their vitality through overwork! To the sated reader the whole sentence is but the echo of an echo. It not merely means nothing, but it is robbed even of its sound and fury.

The greenhorn that complained of "Hamlet" that it was too full of quotations unconsciously expressed a great fact through the medium of a bull. In a wrongheaded way he pointed out that constant reiteration has reduced the grandest passages in the language to mere commonplaces. Give our familiar quotations a rest. Lay to sleep our household words. Let fortune for awhile cease to favor the brave. Let us feign that the poet is made. Let a man who would steal another's thunder be arrested for felony. Let us win no more golden opinions. Let the favored few withdraw to some select seclusion and the countless thousands to some dry eyed privacy.

Thus may nouns, adjectives and phrases, after a long rest, reawaken with the freshness of the morning upon them, their original meanings recreated, energetic, effective, brilliant, as on the day when they were first conceived and brought forth.—Era.

Thought She Was a Calf.

When Mme. Schumann-Heink was thirteen, her father was transferred to Gratz, where a singing teacher, Marietta von Leclair, recognizing the young girl's talent, offered to give her singing lessons without compensation. For two years she studied nothing but solfeggios. Then she began learning songs. She had a very deep contralto without any high notes at that time. One day a caller, hearing her sing Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen" in an adjoining room, said to her teacher, "I did not know that you taught young calves."

"She is not a young calf," replied Marietta von Leclair. "Some day she will be a great singer."—Gustav Kobbe in Woman's Home Companion.

When you get tired of work, you will realize that you have reached the time of life when you have no place to play.

Don't think for a moment that you have met all the idiots there are in the world.—Chicago News.

Church of England Notes

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for 1st Sunday after Easter: St. John's, Bath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. St. Alban's, Odessa, 3 p.m.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

CHEAPSIDE

NAPANEE



NOTICE.

Re Applications for Licenses

—in the—

License District of Lennox.

Applications have been received by me for licenses from the following persons who are not at the present time holders of a license in this district.

Elizabeth Wycott and David Black for Queen's Hotel, Odessa.

Mrs. John McDougough, for Dominion House, Stella.

Mr. John Milligan, for Tichborne House, Napanee.

Applications have been received for Thirteen Tavern Licenses in this district for the ensuing year.

There were Eleven Licenses issued for the current year, being an increase of two applications for a tavern license.

W. A. ROSE,

16b License Inspector.



NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of

License Commissioners

for the License District of Lennox will be held on

The 19th DAY OF APRIL, INST

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., in the

Council Chamber,

—in the—

Town of Napanee,

for the purpose of considering the applications for Licenses for the year 1902-3.

W. A. ROSE,

16b License Inspector.

Close's Mills are grinding every day.

Messrs. Kenny and Williams shipped a car load of horses to Manitoba on Monday. Mr. Herbert Gibson accompanied them.

Our \$14.75 Scotch Tweed Suit!

Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of browns, greys and Blue mixtures. The linings are the same as in our \$20.00 Suits. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It means for you the latest thing in spring wear and a saving of \$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Have You Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

12tf

The Napanee Express,
The Weekly Sun, Toronto \$1.75.